The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FRESH EXCITEMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

THE NICARAGUAN PROTECTORATE.

Debate on the Pacific Railroad.

Mexican Matters—The Right of Search—Lord Napier's Recall, &c.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The city is full of exciting rumors—that dispatches were received to the effect that the joint protectorate flag of Great Britain and France had been hoisted over Nicaragua. The result of my inquiries satisfies me that there is not the slightest foundation for the story.

The Watrous case is expected to come up again to-morrow; its issue is very doubtful, for the vote will be a close one.

Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister from Mexico, is expected here in a day or two to be received. Earnest representations have been made within a few days to the President, and attempts to satisfy him that General ROBLES will speedily be at the head of the Mexican Government. Protests have been made against the reception of MATA. The diplomatic corps generally sympathize with the Robles' hopes, but Mr. BUCHANAN has no faith in them, and disregards these anticipations.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The books of the War Department show the remittances for the last quarter to be $4,406,900; and for this quarter to date, $2,727,462.

The Secretary of War has been called on for the estimated force necessary to garrison military posts in Mexico, according to the recommendations of the Message.

The Military Committee of the House will refuse to report the bill for the increase of the army.

The Judiciary Committee will shortly report a bill amending the Neutrality Laws and removing hindrances to commerce.

General JEREZ fears that his correspondence has been intercepted on the Isthmus. He is confident of receiving a ratified treaty in time to have it submitted to the Senate at an early day. He regrets the course of the English in Nicaraguan matters.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed unanimously to report a resolution of inquiry relative to the visit of British officers of the *Valerous* to the steamer *Washington*. It asks for information, which may be received in future, for SICKLES has informed the Committee that, as yet, Government has received no advices. Full dispatches, however, from Commodore McINTOSH have been received here to-day. The correspondence is decidedly piquant between the Commodore and the British Captain. As far as I have heard, it is the opinion of Congressmen, that this is the assertion of the right of visit in the most offensive form that has been assumed for many years. There will be a breeze here on the subject when the facts are officially known.

The House Committee on Territories met yesterday. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked for authority to report the bill for the admission of Oregon, with a recommendation that it pass. It is opposed by the Republicans, who say that they are unwilling to admit Oregon with a population of only 40,000, while Kansas is refused admittance with a population of 90,000. The vote stood four in favor of and four against reporting; so the motion was lost. The Committee adjourned to Wednesday, when another report is expected. It is now understood that ZOLLICOFFER, who was absent, will vote against STEPHENS' proposition.

The printing squabble has been settled, but the terms have not been published by the seconds of the parties. It is understood that WENDELL bleeds $10,000 more.

The Senate in Executive session have received and referred the treaties with China and Japan. The nominations of PRESTON to Madrid, of GLANCY JONES to Austria and of numerous Postmasters, were also referred.

The President, on Saturday last, considered the cases of the naval officers returned by the Naval Board. Judge PLATT submitted an elaborate legal opinion to show that the act authorizing the Board was unconstitutional and void, and that, therefore, the President should restore all the stricken officers except those whom, in the exercise of his exemptive responsibility, he should deem unfit for their positions. It is understood that the President has overruled this opinion, and there is great consternation among naval men in consequence.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Captain FARRAGAT has received preparatory orders to take command of the new sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, and is to report himself ready for duty on the 1st of January, when this vessel will make a trial trip to the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator WILSON has received a letter from Paris, stating that Senator SUMNER will not return to the United States during the present session of Congress, by advice of his physicians. He is going to the South of France for medical treatment.

The probability is that the debate in the House, on the Judge Watrous impeachment case, will terminate to-morrow.

Accounts received here state that the Company from Iowa, under SAMUEL S. CURTIS, have arrived at Aurora, on Cherry Creek, and report favorably in regard to the gold mines there. They are building their houses and preparing for Winter. It has been ascertained that Aurora is in Nebraska Territory. A post-office has just been established, and the above gentleman has received the appointment of postmaster.

A majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means are opposed to the President's views of specific duties in the revision of the tariff.

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, in the House, will meet on Thursday, for the consideration of the subject.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

[*Conclusion of Monday's proceedings.*]

The President sent to the Senate the treaty with Siam, which was concluded May 29, 1856, and proclaimed in Siam in August last. The President suggests an extension to the Consul at Bangkok of the judicial powers conferred on Consuls in China and Turkey.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The President expressed himself in his Messages of 1857 and 1858, in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, as follows:

And *Whereas*, Said treaty contains stipulations in direct hostility to the cherished policy and future welfare of the United States, and calculated to operate adversely to the independent action of this Republic in the line of duty which it may become imperative to adopt in regulating and controlling the affairs of the Central American States, and that consequently the abrogation of said treaty is demanded alike by the honor and interests of the Union; therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate any correspondence with Great Britain and Nicaragua with respect to the termination or preservation of the treaty.

Mr. CLINGMAN spoke at length, but the resolution was laid over while negotiations are pending.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, by Ayes 30, Nays 13.

Mr. GWIN addressed the Senate at length upon the subject.

Mr. MASON gave notice of a bill to equalize the compensation of Ministers abroad.

Various portions of the President's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Various memorials were presented; the only one of public interest being that of J. HORSFORD SMITH, asking to be allowed to import iron steamships duty free, for his New-York coasting line. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 2 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill came up, according to agreement at the adjournment of the debate yesterday. The amendments made last session were read, viz.: Mr. DAVIS', Mr. DOOLITTLE'S, and Mr. POLK'S. Thereafter Mr. WILSON moved a new amendment, that the road should follow the forty-second parallel of latitude.

Mr. STUART of Michigan, asked Mr. WILSON to make his motion for the forty-ninth parallel, which he professed himself unable to do, inasmuch as it would thereby lose its central character.

On the suggestion of Mr. BRODERICK, Mr. WILSON assented to make it from the thirty-fifth to the forty-second parallel.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, thinking it unlikely that the bill could pass both Houses this session, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which the Senate refused to do by Nays 32, Yeas 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, Wright.

ABSENT—Douglas, Hale, Johnson of Ark., Mallory, Pugh, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Yulee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, spoke on his amendment, maintaining that the road should be located not on political, but on commercial and governmental considerations. He regarded the road as necessary, and was in favor of leaving its location to the contractors, inasmuch as heir instincts will naturally induce them to select the best route.

Other Senators then made remarks incidental to the various amendments.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, was in favor of a route from the great Lakes to Puget's Sound.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, was in favor of the route being located anywhere between Breckenridge, Minnesota, and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, protested against the omission of latitude 32.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, would like to see the eastern terminus left open clear to the mouth of the Mississippi, but did not like the Government to intermeddle in it, as Government influence was blighting, not fostering.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, personally was in favor of a road through the South Pass, and near the 42d parallel, as a fair compromise between the extreme North and South, but would assent to have a western terminus at San Francisco, and the eastern on the Mississippi, leaving it to the contractors to locate the road.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, thought there was no Constitutional right to transfer to interested capitalists the duty of locating the route. One trunk with branches at either end is all that can be built, and as it is for Government use, Government ought to have the privilege of locating it.

Mr. POLK, of Missouri, offered an amendment that the southern terminus should be at the mouth of the Mississippi, when

Mr. DAVIS suggested the southern boundary of the United States.

Mr. GWIN moved as an amendment that no terminus should be named, but that they should merely vote for the road.

Mr. DOOLITTLE here introduced a bill as a substitute, which was not read, but ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved that the debate be postponed until Monday, for the purpose of understanding the subject with its complications.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, considered that it was no use to postpone, as the subject was not susceptible of being understood.

After some further remarks from Mr. GWIN against the postponement, the Senate at 5:25 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported Pension, Military Academy and Indian Appropriation bills.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the establishment of an emigrant and mail route from the most eligible point in Minnesota to Puget's Sound.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing the amount of the productions of the British Colonies imported into the United States, free of duty, under the Reciprocity Treaty, together with other information on the subject, including the amount of exports from the United States.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Judge Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. MARSH, of New-York, argued that, as there is evidence of the guilt of Judge WATROUS, an investigation is due to the preservation of a pure judiciary, as well as to the country and accused.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New-York, contended that every member who votes for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, affirms that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. The House were bound to have sufficient evidence on which to vote a conviction. In his opinion that presented is insufficient for the purpose.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, argued that impeachment is not a criminal proceeding, nor an engine of oppression with us. We are not to look for precedent to the Common Law of England or the usages of Parliament, but only to the Constitution of the United States and our own practice under it. Impeachment acts as a restraint on public officers, especially on Judges, and provides for their removal in case of misdemeanor, which means misbehavior. He would vote for the impeachment.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, said the Legislature of Texas, in its resolutions, expressed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Judge WATROUS, but the Representatives to Congress from that State were requested to see that there was a full investigation of the charges against him. He trusted the House would weigh well the truths, and not be swayed by prejudice; and that if Judge WATROUS be innocent, the fact be made clear by the Senate of the United States. He produced private papers of the late Gen. AUSTIN to show that the La Vega Land title, the subject of which had repeatedly been alluded to in connection with Judge WATROUS, was not forged.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, contemned the title, saying it was a base and infamous forgery. There was no legal document to show its validity.

Mr. BRYAN, in response, asked whether his colleague imputed improper motives to him, in saying that he (BRYAN) intended to crush down an investigation.

Mr. REAGAN disclaimed any imputation of improper motives, but said his colleague had been induced to take a wrong position. He believed his colleague thought what he had stated to be true, and acted from conscientious motives.

Mr. BYRAN said he never shrank from any duty, and remarked that his colleague had called in question the veracity of the statement he had made relative to the La Vega title.

Mr. REAGAN hoped his colleague would not insist on a question of veracity between them.

Mr. BRYAN remarked that he had to do justice to an injured man, charged with perjury, and had stated facts.

After further explanations by these gentlemen, Mr. BINGHAM said he believed that Judge WATROUS was improperly mixed up with, and influenced by, land speculations, and hence he was in favor of articles of impeachment. Adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

The right of visit asserted in the case of the steamer *Washington* comes in good time to give Mr. BUCHANAN opportunity for a practical vindication of "the freedom of the seas," and to test the sincerity of his professions of readiness to sustain it at all costs or hazards. True, he affects to look upon the affair as a very innocent sort of amusement in which the officers of Her Brittannic Majesty's frigate *Valorous* indulged: but a fair consideration of the circumstances must soon satisfy him that the case is not to be shuffled off so easily and contemptuously. The unanimous vote of the House to-day, in favor of inquiry into the facts, sufficiently indicate their serious aspect as they now appear. Let us look at them.

The steamer *Washington*, upon approaching the harbor of San Juan, is visited by officers from the American frigate *Savannah*, who, satisfied of her legal character, permit her to pass in. She enters the harbor, and here, within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua, in the very face of the American cruiser, officers from the *Valorous* board her, and institute an examination to learn whether or no a vessel, admitted to be justly entitled to carry American colors, has arms and ammunition on board. Satisfied upon this point, they leave. Will it be contended that this "visit" was anything else than a practical revival of the right of search? We have the distinguished authority of DANIEL WEBSTER, and many other statesmen of renown, for the proposition that there is no difference between "search" and "visit"—that the latter is utterly inadmissible, except as a constituent of the former. Will any one claim that the United States can admit the propriety of the visit by the *Valorous*, without conceding at once our entire doctrine in denial of the right of search?

It is only a week to-day since the President vauntingly assured us that he had secured what the War of 1812 failed to achieve—the abandonment by Great Britain of the Right of Search. The Secretary of the Navy, in his Annual Report transmitted to Congress by the President, after due consideration in Cabinet Council, pats the Executive cleverly on the back, reminding him (and Congress as well) that it was his (Mr. BUCHANAN'S) policy to avail himself of the occasion offered by the attempted searches in the Gulf last Summer to bring the question to an issue, and put it in such shape that the Powers who assert the right of search were compelled "either to abandon or to fight for it." The result, we are assured, vindicated the policy. It now turns out that, so far from abandoning the assertion of the right, England has carried it to a point farther than ever before—at least since the War of 1812.

Last Summer there *seemed* to be some little apology for the British cruisers, for they expressly declared that their only object in visiting vessels covered by the American flag was to ascertain whether they had a *right* to carry our colors, or were abusing them. We refused to admit even this plea in justification, and the President and his friends have been shouting jubilates ever since over his success in backing down the British lion. But here, in the case of the *Washington*, the right of visit is again asserted, in the very presence of one of our own cruisers, who had just examined and certified the vessel's nationality and legality, and the President considers it a trifling affair! Marvelous consistency! In the war of 1812 Great Britain visited our ships to get her own men; to-day she visits them to see whether American citizens have arms with them or not! We absolutely refuse to admit the right of a foreign cruiser to search an American vessel upon the coast of Africa, though suspected of being a slaver, and though there may be no American ship-of-war at hand to make the examination, and yet a British cruiser may search an American steamer, in the waters of a friendly power, and in the presence of an American ship whose officers have just made the necessary examination! The fact is that Mr. BUCHANAN is exceedingly brave at long range, but very weak in the knees at short distance. If ever there was a case demanding prompt and substantial redress from an offending Government, this is one; but in presence of the bold, defiant impudence with which the outrage was perpetrated, our President will cringe and crawl away from his responsibility, unless public sentiment shall force him to a vindication of the honor of the country.

Simultaneous with the President's declaration of the innocence of this last transaction, we are assured that he looks with serious apprehensions towards the Gulf, and hopes that the British cruisers will not interfere with our fillibusters. *That* he will have to resent,—and *that may* give rise to most troublesome and embarrassing complications. In other words, if Great Britain stops a real fillibuster vessel, we shall have to make a fuss about it; but she may make *suspicion* of fillibusterism the pretext for violating the American flag, even in a friendly port, without the slightest objection. Was public man ever before guilty of such silly twaddle? But this case is not over. Let us hope that the long-continued imbecility of our Government has not so demoralized Congress and the country as to admit of acquiescence in so gross a wrong. It is due to ourselves and to the world that we should either abandon, altogether, our opposition to these searches and visits, or insist upon the doctrine we profess to assert with a persistency that shall secure for it respect.

The decided vote by which the Senate to-day took up the Pacific Railroad bill for consideration would seem to be very significant of the strength of the measure. Mr. SLIDELL earnestly opposed the motion to take up, and presented a number of other bills, in which various Senators have an interest, as subjects which might be considered if the Railroad bill was laid over. The bait did not take, however. The Senate knows that the country demands a ready and rapid means of communication with the Pacific coast; and the motion of Senator GWINN was carried by a vote of 30 to 18. Mr. GWINN then addressed the Senate in a very elaborate and able speech in support of the measure, setting forth in the most telling arrangement the many considerations which render the construction of a Pacific Railroad a vital necessity to the union of the States, and to the maintenance of our position as a paramount political power and great commercial nation. There is no substantial phase of this large subject which the Senator failed to treat in a solid and practical manner—anticipating and answering every reasonable objection to be made to the scheme, and bringing its giant proportions down to the simplest comprehension. I will not attempt a *résumé* of the argument, as you have that already by telegraph.

No Naval nominations have been sent to the Senate yet. Months ago, when the President took up the cases of naval officers who applied to be restored to the positions from which they had been ousted by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, he divided them up, referring part to Secretary TOUCEY, another part to Attorney-General BLACK, and the remainder to Mr. HOLT, of the Patent Office, for examination and report. Their reports were considered on Saturday last,—with what final result is not yet known. Judge BLACK, as your Washington Correspondent stated some time ago, in the face of very positive denials, delivered an elaborate opinion, showing that the law authorizing the Retiring Board was unconstitutional, and therefore that all action under it was void. The President, as I telegraphed you to-night, has overruled this opinion; and it is understood will recommend the restoration of only a few of the officers who were affected by the action of said Board. The nominations are looked for daily, when all the parties interested will learn their fate. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The news of the visit of British officers to the *Washington*, has created the greatest excitement in Congressional circles; but Government regards the affair, so far as it can be gathered from newspaper reports, as altogether harmless. No official information of any kind has been received. The visit was not a forcible one, and the officers left soon after they were informed that their company was not desirable. Such is the view our Government takes of it. Mr. BUCHANAN expresses his surprise that Sir WM. G. OUSELEY did not prevent the visit altogether.

Dispatches received at the British Legation report Lord NAPIER'S recall. He will go to the Hague. The dispatches of Lord MALMESBURY are highly complimentary to Lord NAPIER. Lord NAPIER does not expect to leave till Spring. Lord LYONS will arrive about the end of January.

Our Government is anxiously awaiting further dispatches from Mexico. A rumor prevails in diplomatic circles, that Gen. ROBLES has been imprisoned. This, however, is not credited. Gen. JEREZ arrived on Sunday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last, containing Vera Cruz dates of the 2d inst., are received.

The defeat of ZULOAGA by DEGOLLADO at the Bridge of Totolatlan is confirmed.

The Spanish Consul, now that the Constitutionalists have nine points of the law in their favor—namely, the possession of Tabasco—expresses himself quite pleased with Governor CORSO'S satisfactory explanations to the American, French and Spanish Consuls, wherein he denies the calumnious statement published by the expelled Zuloaga Governor, but intimates he has deemed it his duty to make a requisition upon the Captain-General of Cuba for a vessel-of-war—not for any hostile purpose, but to remain in port, with the exclusive object of sheltering Her Catholic Majesty's subjects, in case it should be necessary.

It is certain that General ARTEAGA has completely defeated the troops commanded by Col. RUELAS, in the neighborhood of Guanajuato. ARTEAGA had not entered the city, preferring to keep up his communication with DEGOLLADO. Col. RUELAS, after his defeat, went to the city of Mexico, where he arrived on the 26th ultimo.

Several rich houses in the city of Mexico refused to pay the contributions demanded by ZULOAGA.

From Kansas and Pikes Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Accounts from Southern Kansas indicate a very unsettled and disordered condition of affairs, frequent robberies, house-burnings and other depredations having recently been committed. The disturbances are said to have grown out of the disposition of certain parties to disregard the compromise entered into by Gov. DENVER and the people in June last. Public meetings have been held in several places for the purpose of putting down the existing lawless spirit and bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The Nebraska *City News* says, that preparations are being made to start a stage line from that place to Pike's Peak, and that Majors RUSSELL and WADDELL will send trains of provisions, mining utensils and machinery early in the Spring.

The Omaha *Times* contains a letter stating that an election has been held at the mines, and members returned to the Kansas Legislature. A Delegate to Congress was also elected with the view of organizing a new Territory. Mr. SMITH, member elect of the Legislature, confirms the previous favorable reports as to the mines, and states that gold abounds in greater abundance than in California, he having been in both places. Mr. DAVIS, the new Delegate to Congress, is now on his way to Washington.

Claims Against Chile—Treaties—The "Washington" Affair—Central America.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The State Department has received dispatches from Chile, conveying the gratifying intelligence that through the persevering efforts of the United States Minister, Mr. BIGLER, the claims of this country against Chile, in connection with the American vessels *Macedonia* and *Franklin*, have so far been advanced toward adjustment, that little doubt is entertained of its early consummation. The claims in the case of the *Macedonia* have been pending for more than a quarter of a century, and involves one-fourth of a million of dollars.

The large number of appointments made during the recess of Congress, together with the Chinese, Japanese and other treaties, were, in the Executive Session of the Senate to-day, referred to appropriate committees for examinations.

The substance of Commodore McINTOSH's dispatch to the Navy Department, concerning the visit of the British officers to the steamer *Washington* is, that the said officers asserted their right to make such a visit by reason of the British Protectorate over San Juan del Norte, established at the request of Nicaragua.

It is reliably ascertained that the following named gentlemen either spoke or voted in favor of the proposition submitted by Mr. CLINGMAN in the recent Democratic caucus of Senators, against any change in the Committee on Territories: Messrs. BAYARD, PEARCE, HUNTER, JOHNSON of Tennessee, BROWN, TOOMBS, CLINGMAN, BIGLER, SHIELDS, STUART, and perhaps several others.

The State Department had not, this morning, received any official dispatches in reference to recent events in Central America. Regarding the newspaper accounts to be true, our relations with Great Britain are considered as extremely critical, and bordering on war between the two countries. This opinion is freely expressed by gentlemen occupying prominent public positions.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 14.

At the municipal election, to-day, Mr. E. W. HARRINGTON, Democrat, was elected Mayor, receiving 1,099 votes, against 1,086 for Mr. ALONZO SMITH, Republican.

New Telegraph Line.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The Pacific Telegraph line was this day completed to Lexington, Mo., three hundred miles west of St. Louis. It will be extended and in operation to Kansas City this week. The tariff is 65 cents for ten words, and 6 cents for each additional word to Lexington, Mo.

The Fillibuster Schooner Susan Bound to Greytown.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Oregon* arrived here to-day, having on board Lieut. WHITE, of the cutter *M'Clelland*, who was taken off to sea by the fillibuster *Susan*. Lieut. WHITE reports that he left the *Susan* 250 miles out, bound to Greytown. Her Commander, MAURY, put the Lieutenant on board the *Oregon* last Thursday. WHITE says when he found the *Susan* was under weigh he ordered her to anchor, but his orders were not heeded.

The European Mails.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec 14.

The European mails per steamship *Europa* close at the Post-Office at 11 A. M., to-morrow. The steamer will leave her dock shortly after noon. Dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by noon, will be forwarded by the *Europa*.

Municipal Election.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

General DANA, the Citizens' candidate, was reelected Mayor of Charlestown yesterday, and THEODORE OTIS, American-Republican, was chosen Mayor of Roxbury.

THE FOG.

Ferry and Steamboat Collisions—Dangerous Navigation—Detention of Steamers.

On Monday night there were indications, as Mr. MERRIAM would say, of the near approach of a foggy term. It was not dense enough, however, to cause any interruption to the passage of the river steamers and of the ferry boats; but it continued steadily to increase in density, through the night, until yesterday morning, when it became so thick as to almost put a stop to navigation on the Bay and rivers.

The steam-whistles and bells were kept constantly sounding to prevent collisions, and for the purpose of guiding the boats of the different ferries to their destination. There were so many of them, however, ringing at the same time, and so many steam-whistles screaming, that the pilots complained they could not distinguish one from another. The great danger in such cases being the liability of boats of the same line to run against each other, the precaution was observed for one boat to remain in each slip until the arrival of its fellow. Thus there were only two boats running through the day, where, as at the principal ferries, three and four boats are constantly employed in clear weather. This caused each boat to be greatly crowded, and there were constant fears of accidents, which fortunately were not experienced, except in two or three cases.

The South Seventh-street and James-slip Ferry made but four or five trips during the day, although the boats were kept most of the time on the river, trying to find their way to and from the landing. A boat left Williamsburg at 1 o'clock, with a heavy load of passengers, and was not heard from at 3 P. M. Passengers were continually passing from one ferry to the other, discussing the chances of getting to the City, and commenting in bad humor upon the drawbacks of a residence in Williamsburg.

There was a collision between the Peck-slip boat *Onalaska* and the Division-avenue boat *Canada*, piloted by father and son. The damage was about $50. After 1 o'clock, only one boat was kept on the Peck-slip route. But the majority of passengers crossed the Grand-street Ferry, and either rode or walked to their places of business down town.

The *City of Williamsburg*, of the Houston-street ferry, was run into by the Grand-street boat *Oneida*, which carried away her rail, stanchions, and damaged her about $25. The pilot of the *Oneida* should have kept his place in the slip, until his neighbor had reached it. No one was injured, but a young lady on board fainted with fright. The damaged boat was hauled off for repairs.

The Fulton and Wall-street ferries being the shortest, ran with more regularity than any of the others, but with a constant foreboding of a smash-up. They escaped, however, without receiving any material damage, the pilots being complimented highly for their skill in navigating under such unfavorable circumstances.

The Atlantic and Hamilton-avenue ferries ran two boats each, upon half-hourly trips only. They had no accidents on their lines, observing the precaution to let one boat arrive before the other started.

The Staten Island ferry-boats made six trips only during the day, viz.: at 8, 9, 10, 12, 3, and 4 o'clock P. M. One of the boats found her way into the Atlantic Dock. Over one hundred passengers who designed to take the 6 o'clock boat to the Island, were compelled to find quarters in the City for the night.

The principal collision of the day was that of the steamboat *Long Branch*, which was on her way from Red Bank to this City. She had navigated unscotched through all the vessels at anchor in the Bay, but on getting opposite Governor's Island, at 2.40 P. M., she ran foul of the brig *Col. W. Coggins*, at anchor, the brig's jib boom carrying away half of the steamer's smoke pipe, and her bowsprit breaking in a considerable portion of her joiner's work. The damage was abou $160. The brig had her martingale guys carried away. The Captain of the *Long Branch* says there was no signal of warning on board the brig, and he was backing his engine when she struck. The steam-tug *William Buck* ran upon the rocks of the unfinished portion of the Battery, but was soon got off again. The Captain says the City ought to be sued for allowing this ragged beach to remain in its present condition. The ferries to Jersey City and Hoboken ran regularly, but slowly, and met with no disaster.

There was but one arrival by the way of Sandy Hook—the British bark *Flying Fish*, from Rio Janeiro—and no vessel went to sea.

The Sound steamers all remained at their piers, intending to leave "as soon as it should light up." The *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, was the only exception, and it is presumed she proceeded but a short distance. The propeller *Osprey*, due on Monday evening, had not arrived up to last evening.

During the day the wind was light from southeast. At 10 o'clock in the evening the fog was clearing off, and there were indications of fair weather to-day.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Letter from Madame Jessie Meriton White Mario.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Your article on the Italian question has just been pointed out to me, and, anticipating several of the topics of my future lectures, in order to reach such of your readers as may not hear them, I will, with your permission, reply to it in your own columns.

Treating in my last lecture of the Association of Young Italy, founded by MAZZINI in 1832, of the unswerving constancy with which this man for seven-and-twenty years has kept before the Italians the idea of their political and religious regeneration, pointing out the means by which they must realize it, and striving to provide them with those means—I referred, in speaking of the slight success that as yet has crowned his efforts, to one of the tendencies of public opinion which I hold to be decidedly immoral, *i. e.*, the habit of applauding the victor and deriding the vanquished, without taking into consideration which of the combatants had right and justice on his side. Nor is this tendency a product of modern times, the sentiment proclaimed by a barbarian from the capitol, the *Væ Victis*, of Brennus, still governs the world. In proof of this assertion I noted how the name of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the perjured, the assassin of two nations, is lauded to the skies, because, wading through the blood of those two nations, he has succeeded in seating himself on his gigantic throne of corpses, and is in consequence a victor. How the name of MAZZINI, the apostle of a holy cause, is insulted and despised, because he is—not vanquished, since he still struggles more stalwartly than ever—but simply *is not yet a victor*. In reply to this you say, that the world is not so greatly to blame, since it has no possible means of judging of a man's capabilities, except by what he has accomplished. This is quite true, but it is also true that the world is quite capable of judging whether the act accomplished be a good or a bad act, and whether the individual who has accomplished it be a great man or a great scoundrel.

And if a proof is needed of the inconsistency, to say the least, of those who worship the *fait accompli*, be it remembered that these very persons who call the LOUIS NAPOLEON of the 2d December a great man, set down the LOUIS NAPOLEON of Strasbourg and Boulogne as a *great fool* and a *great rascal*. But let us set aside for a moment the question of success, while we examine MAZZINI'S idea and his plans for realizing it.

For 27 years MAZZINI, in books, in pamphlets, and by means of the clandestine Press, has taught Italians that Italy has a duty to fulfill towards herself and towards humanity, and that, in order to fulfill this duty, she must first achieve her own liberty, independence and national unity. It is to realize this idea that MAZZINI has combated and still combats; is baffled once and sets to work again; is driven a hundred times from the field, yet ever returns to the charge, like the giant in the fable, stronger than before; and until that idea is realized, MAZZINI will never cease to struggle—unless, indeed, the God of nations should first summon him to lay down his arms in death, and send another worker to take the gallant patriot's place.

But the obstacles that lie between the Italians and their goal are too numerous and too powerful to be overcome in a day. It took Spain five hundred years to shake off the yoke of the Arabs; the Netherlands fought for thirty years before the Spaniards were expelled; it took America ten years to emancipate herself from England; and ten years the Greeks struggled against the Turks. The Spaniards had but the Arabs to combat; the Netherlands the Spanish; the Americans the English; the Greeks, aided by the European powers, the Turks! Against Italy are arrayed the armies of Austria—the armies of her domestic princes—and the day in which she deposed the Pope, and proclaimed the Republic in Rome, Swiss, French, Spanish and Austrian troops, sanctioned by the British Government, combined to destroy her new-born liberties, and to reënthrone despotism; and at this moment the Austrians are encamped in Bologna and Ancona, and the French in Rome.

"And it is precisely on account of this gigantic European conspiracy against Italian liberty," you reply, "that we doubt the efficacy of the plans of MAZZINI and his friends to win that liberty."

Briefly, let us see what MAZZINI'S work has consisted in. MAZZINI has spent his life in teaching the Italians that since the Pope and foreign armies can neither be prayed nor bought out of Italy, they must be fought out; that a popular insurrection is their only chance of success; that, until they cease to trust in princes and foreigners—in anything, in short, save their own right arm—they will remain, and deserve to remain, a nation of slaves. This belief is now sown broadcast in the heart of the Italians—this faith is sealed with the blood of their martyrs. From 1849 till the present hour Italy has no exiles save Republicans, her prisons are crowded with Republicans, and the executioner's axe is sharpened for Republicans alone. The flag of Savoy can boast of no martyr, because that flag does not represent a principle, but merely an expedient and a dynastic interest. MAZZINI'S work now consists in organizing secretly Italian patriots, within and without the Peninsula, and from time to time a band of Republican heroes appears on the battle-field to initiate afresh the revolution, and band will follow band, and Italians will fight and fall, until the whole nation responds to the appeal.

And in order to judge from Italy's past efforts what chance she stands for the future, we must uplift the question from the man to the idea; instead of occupying ourselves with MAZZINI, we must direct our attention to the Republican principle and Republican Party in Italy, of which MAZZINI is but a veteran and dauntless soldier. And it is MAZZINI himself who has proclaimed this necessity.

> "One of the prejudices that retards the progress of nations and misleads the elements of political opinion (he writes) is the habit of substituting individuals for principles, of giving to the former a degree of authority which belongs exclusively to the latter."—*Literary Prose, Vol. 3.*

In common with all those who labor in their different spheres for the Italian cause, under any other banner than the banner of Savoy, you call me an "agent of MAZZINI," whereas my life is consecrated wholly and solely, in as much as it is in my power, to aid the triumph of the Republican principle, the only one which, in my humble opinion, can redeem Italy. And this principle will remain unshaken in the hearts of Italians, and, sooner or later, will lead them to their goal, even were it possible (which it is not) to suppose that MAZZINI should desert it; or if he, now advanced in years, should end his life of struggle, suffering and toil without the consolation of even a Pisgah glimpse of the promised land.

And now let us turn to 1848 and to historical documents concerning the Italian struggles after liberty in those eventful years. You say that "Sardinia made the best and most promising resistance to Austria," "that the Lombard army vanished before HAYNAU and RADETSKY." I reply, *Every inch of ground won by Italians for Italy in '48 and '49 was won by Republicans, and that at the close of that year Italy would have been free from the foreigners, would have been free, independent, and united, had not monarchy stepped in and substituted the petty longings of dynastic ambition to the great national aim.*

The following are the facts of the case: Between the 18th and the 22d of March, 1848, the Milanese, unarmed, without ammunition, without military organization, drove out 16,000 Austrians from their soil; the other Lombard cities did what Milan did. Venice, too, had decreed that Austrian rule, civil and military, should cease, and the Austrians departed; while Venice, to the cry of Italy and St. Mark, constituted a provisional Government under the Republican form. On the night of the 22d only over the four fortresses of Verona, Mantua, Legnago and Peschiera, did the Austrian banner continue to float. The revolution of Lombardy sounded the tocsin for the Italian revolution—volunteers from every State of the Peninsula rushed to the assistance of the Lombards. No Italian Prince, not excepting the Pope, was safe a moment longer on his throne, unless he sent up soldiers and armed the volunteers to fight that national war. There were no discords then. Italians felt that the Lombards, in fighting the Austrians, were combating the common foe, and the Italian battle-cry was, "To the Alps, to the Alps' drive home the foreigners!" And it was a sense of the danger in which his own throne was placed that induced CHARLES ALBERT to put himself at the head of the national war, and by substituting his own selfish aims, to lead that nation to its defeat.

When the news of the Lombard revolution reached Turin, the Marquis PARETÒ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the following reasons to the British Ambassador at Turin for the King's decision: "The sympathy excited by the defence of Milan,—the spirit of nationality, which, notwithstanding the artificial separation of the different States, is, nevertheless, strongly felt,—everything concurs to keep up in the provinces and in the capital such an agitation that it may be apprehended from one moment to another that one of those revolutions may result from it which would place the throne in peril. * * * In this state of things His Majesty, relying on his rights to preserve his dominions, considers himself obliged to take such measures as, by preventing the present movement in Lombardy from becoming a Republican one, shall spare Piedmont and the rest of Italy from the calamities which might ensue if such a form of Government should be proclaimed."

With this end in view—*i. e.* in order to prevent the proclamation of the Republic in Lombardy—CHAS. ALBERT, seven days after the victories of Milan, led his troops across the Ticino, informing the Lombards, in a bombastic speech, that he was coming to lend them "that help which brother expected from brother, and friend from friend." Despite these professions, even as late as the 29th of March, PARETO informs ABERCROMBY, that "the commanders of the ships of the Royal Navy of Piedmont have received orders not to proceed to any acts of hostility against the Austrian ships-of-war unless they should be provoked to them by the latter." The moment CHARLES ALBERT did arrive in Lombardy his intention to possess himself of that province was evident, despite his promise that "the nation should fight for the nation—that Italy once free should decide on her own form of government." "Until now, my Lord," writes Consul CAMPBELL, from Milan, to Lord PALMERSTON, on the 31st March, "the greatest union has prevailed among all classes; but since his Majesty, the King o Sardinia, has entered Lombardy, two parties have sprung up; one, the high Aristocratic Party, is willing that Piedmont and Lombardy should be united with his Majesty CHARLES ALBERT for their Sovereign; the other, the middle classes, in which I must distinguish the commercial and literary people, together with all the promising youth, are for a Republic." In these few words we have the very kernel of the cause of the failure of the War of Independence. Finding that the national party, who up to that moment had fought and conquered alone, were not willing to proclaim him King of Northern Italy until at least his sword had won his right to such kingship, CHARLES ALBERT disbanded and neglected the *patriot army*, and by means of his emissaries sowed disunion and division among the combatants; then, having allowed the Austrians to recross the Alps with reinforcements, he made it evident that he would not continue the war till the Lombards had declared themselves his subjects. The fusion was voted, and the fate of Italy was sealed. The other princes took umbrage at CHARLES ALBERT'S ambition, and recalled their armies, and the month after the fusion was proclaimed, the King betrayed Venice, hoping to retain Lombardy; then, seeing that, too, was lost, sold Milan to save Turin. I use the word betrayed advisedly. On the 4th of July, Venice, for the sake of union, voted for the *fusion*; on the 10th, CHARLES ALBERT received the Venetians as his "beloved subjects;" and on the 7th, he sent an autograph letter to Lord PALMERSTON, asking him to negotiate a peace with Austria, offering to restore Venice to her hated foe if he might but retain Lombardy.

Towards the close of July the Lombards felt that Venice had been betrayed, and prepared to defend Milan; on the 4th of August the King sent to tell the citizens that he was coming to defend the City with 40,000 men. He came—he swore that he, his sons, and his soldiers, would defend the city with the last drop of their blood. That solemn oath was on his lips when the terms of capitulation were already signed. On the 5th of August he opened the gates of Milan to RADETSKY, and on the [illegible] Austrian troops walked in, while the traitor King escaped from his palace in disguise, amidst the execrations of a betrayed and insulted populace. This was the work of monarchy in 1848.

In 1849, 80,000 Piedmontese, with the exception of a few regiments, fled ignominiously before 60,000 Austrians, and the farce of NOVARA sealed the fate of Italy. It was left for Republican Venice and Republican Rome to wipe off the stain of cowardice from the Italian name—left there by royal treachery and royal flight—and they fulfilled their task.

It is my intention, in my lecture on Wednesday evening, to give the details of the royal and the republican war. Later, I shall give my reasons for believing that Piedmont could not, if she would—and would not, if she could—save Italy; and without pretending to give to the public the peculiar plan of the next Italian revolution, I think I shall succeed in making it clear that if the Republicans do not free Italy she must remain enslaved for ever; that they are at work, that they have means, and are only waiting the fitting moment to bring them against their foes.

Meanwhile, Sir, I remain, respectfully yours,

JESSIE MERITON WHITE MARIO.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Raising the American Flag—The Army in Winter Quarters—Amusements, Business, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Saturday, Nov. 13, 1858.

We have had quite a "Fourth of July" during the past week in Camp Floyd. It was on the occasion of the display, for the first time since the arrival of the army in this Territory, of the National Ensign. We might almost say that it was the first time that our own true flag was ever displayed in these valleys, for we are told by old residents [illegible] seen among the many varieties of flags used by the Mormons on holiday occasions one conforming to the regulations which describe the national flag. They have them with white and blue stripes, with white and red stripes, but with an eagle or grizzly bear on the field, and the stars scattered along in the stripes—in fact, every distortion of our beautiful standard possible, but not a single correct one.

Last Tuesday, the 9th inst., was the day set apart for the occasion, and a finer day could not possibly have favored the multitude who engaged in the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock the drums and bugles of the different Regiments could be heard in the several divisions of the Camp, and the soldiers, in the fitting uniform of the army, were falling into ranks.

At 11½ o'clock they came marching up to the tall, beautiful flag-staff, which rises up with fine, slender proportions to the height of 100 feet from the ground. By 12 o'clock the whole army, numbering some 4,000 men, stood in a hollow square about the staff. Capt. PHELP'S Light Battery of the 4th Artillery formed a line a short distance from the flag-staff, on the southwest front of which General JOHNSTON and his Staff, mounted upon fine horses, and dressed in their beautiful new uniforms, prescribed by a recent Army regulation. Next to the Battery, and forming the west side of the square, was drawn up the "Bloody Fifth," a title which this gallant Regiment earned by its stern, unflinching valor in the Mexican War, in which it was almost entirely cut to pieces. This Regiment, now under the command of Major EASTMAN, has latterly again distinguished itself in the Florida War, under the command of Col. LOOMIS, who is at present absent on leave.

Drawn up on the north side of the square was the 10th Infantry, under Lieut. Col. SMITH, and the 7th, under Major LYNDE; and closing it on the east were the 2d Dragoons, commanded by Colonel HOWE, and the 3d Artillery, under Major REYNOLDS.

At 12 o'clock precisely Colonel MORRISON, of the 7th Infantry, who commands the Post, gave the signal, and under a national salute from Phelps' Battery, and, with the regimental bands playing "Hail Columbia," the magnificent flag, forty feet in length, was run up to the top of the pole and thrown to the breeze by the officers of the guard on duty that day, Lieutenants DUDLEY and MURRAY of the 10th.

As the last gun of the salute of 32 guns was fired, the bands struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the whole command, led by their gallant General, saluted the flag with three hearty cheers which seemed to shake the ground. All seemed to reëcho the sentiments expressed by Col. MORRISON, as he exclaimed under the enthusiasm of the moment, "Who wouldn't be in America." The festivities of the day were ended by the opening of a new theatre in the Camp, under the auspices of the "Military Dramatic Association of the Army of Utah." This Association is formed entirely of the soldiers of the army; they are, however, at present assisted in their performances by some female "stars," whom they have engaged for the Winter from among the Saints. Not only the performances but the building itself reflected the highest credit upon the managers, indeed it rivals in its excellence many such buildings in the States, notwithstanding in the decoration of the building they were forced to use *mustard* as a substitute for yellow paint, and the bust of SHAKESPEARE over the stage is painted with blacking and chalk.

In walking through the Camp we could not but notice how comfortably the troops are fixed for the Winter, and how neat and precise everything about the post appeared. This is due to the exertions of Gen. JOHNSON, seconded by the officers of the regiments under his command, and in this he has done but justice to the brave men who suffered so severely in the snows of last Winter.

This is now by far the largest military post in the United States.

The Camp will be, during the coming Winter, the great centre for amusements of all kinds in the Territory. In this city the only thing which we have in the shape of amusement or the means of recreation, is a billiard saloon opened during the past week. Barrooms, however, are plentiful, and too many of our citizens find amusement in the wine-cup.

Business is very brisk in the city, and our merchants are making their returns very rapidly. A serious drawback upon their operations, however, has been the great scarcity of silver and small change. Speaking of silver reminds us that a rumor is current here of the discovery of a silver mine in an adjacent valley, and it is reported that a large specimen has been brought to this city to be assayed.

Great interest seems to be manifested in the approaching session of the United States District Court. ALEX. WILSON, Esq., the United States Prosecuting Attorney, having arrived, there will be no further delay in its operations.

Brown City is progressing finely under "Gentile" auspices. Several contracts have been made for the erection of stores, houses, &c., at that point.

On Monday afternoon last, Mr. SAMUEL MCKINNEY, of Westport, Mo., died in this city, of typhoid fever. Mr. MCKINNEY was engaged in freighting goods to this city, and two of his trains arrived here during the week.

A. B. C.

Case of the Amistad.

It is nearly twenty years ago since a Spanish slaver, having an unusual run of luck on the coast of Africa, brought away one of the largest cargoes of blacks that ever gladdened the heart of the slave-dealer. Departing,—let us be specific,—departing from the waters of Guinea in April of 1839, on the 12th of June the port of Havana was reached, and without opposition, on the part of the authorities, the cargo was safely landed. Ten days after, fifty-four of the slaves, purchased by Don Pedro Montez and Don Jose Ruiz, were licensed to be transported to Principe, a not distant point on the Cuban coast; for which, June 28, they were embarked on board the schooner *El Amistad*. On the fourth day out, the negroes rose to demand their freedom. The captain and cook resisting, were slain; but the remainder, four in number, including the two pretended owners, were spared, upon their engagement to conduct the vessel to the coast of Africa. So long as the sun remained above the horizon, the compulsory navigators steered eastward; as soon as it set, and the negroes no longer possessed a guide to determine the direction, they put about, and sailed to the North. This system of sailing upon spherical angles, in due time brought the vessel to the coast of Long Island, off which, Aug. 26, it came to anchor. When day broke on the following morning, the stranger was espied by the cutter *Washington*, of the Coast Survey. The commander Lieutenant Gedney, going aboard, ascertaining the condition of affairs, as represented by the Spaniards, and at once taking charge of the schooner, conveyed it to New-London. On the 29th of August, Montez and Ruiz filed their claims to the negroes as their slaves in the United States District Court of Connecticut. On the 19th of September the negroes, having found friends in the interior, filed their answer, asserting their freedom. The case was set down for trial. Not content with the slow movements of the law, however, and urged on by the Chevalier d'Argaiz, the Spanish Envoy, in his letter to the Secretary of State, Nov. 26, demanded the restoration of the negroes, "Not as slaves, but as assassins" fugitive from Spanish justice, President Van Buren sent instructions to Judson, the United States Attorney for Connecticut, that he should demand of the Court the immediate surrender of the negroes. And to show his earnestness in the premises, a United States sloop-of-war was sent to Long Island Sound to receive the blacks and transport them to Havana.

The District Court, however, held its ground. The case was brought to trial. Judson acted for the claimants; talent of the highest legal character defended the respondents. On the one hand it was alleged that they were slaves, and therefore articles of merchandise, the rendition of which the complainants were entitled to under treaties with Spain—that of October 20, 1795, in articles 8, 9 and 10, especially. The permit of the Custom-house at Havana for the removal of the negroes to Principe, was produced in evidence of the fact that the negroes were slaves, the property of the complainants. It was also insisted that the surrender of the entire number—death, by-the-by, had reduced it from fifty-four to thirty-eight since they left Havana—as pirates, guilty of murder on the high seas, was demanded by the general obligations of international law. The case was met by a denial that the negroes were slaves—the several British Anti-slave-trade treaties with Spain being impleaded to show that Spain had agreed to the suppression of the Slave-trade, and, in pursuance of that agreement, had uttered an ordinance declaring that every negro brought involuntarily from Africa should be free the moment he reached Cuba. The facts of the forcible seizure of the blacks in Africa, and their involuntary conveyance to Cuba, were shown by ample proof; and the defence proceeded to demonstrate, what admitted of no serious controversy, that in the absence of explicit international treaties to that effect, there is no obligation to surrender fugitives from justice. It was also made out that as the alleged murder occurred on the high seas, and as the negroes were freemen, the Court had authority to adjudicate the homicide to be justifiable, it being clearly a warrantable assertion of liberty. The Court held for the respondents, denying the claim of the Spaniards and recognizing the freedom of the blacks. The Administration instantly ordered the case to be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Upon argument there John Quincy Adams and Roger S. Baldwin appearing for the Africans, the judgment of the Court below was sustained—it being proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the "negroes never were the slaves of Montez or of Ruiz, or of any Spanish subject."

Immediately after the decision, the negroes, at the cost of northern Abolitionists, were provided for and returned to Africa.

In the meanwhile the Spanish Government showed no disposition to abandon the case. The negroes were gone; but a pretence to indemnity remained, which, in a letter to the Secretary of State, May 29, 1841, the Chevalier Argaiz urged with much warmth. On the 1st of September, 1841, Mr. Webster, the Secretary, replied at length, resting his denial of the demand upon several points, but chiefly upon the fact that a decision of the Supreme Court was final and conclusive to every other branch of the Government, and the Court having pronounced adversely to the claim, the Executive had no option in the matter. To cite Mr. Webster's language:

> "The President had supposed, that, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this question, there would have been no occasion to renew a correspondence upon it between the two Governments, and that Mr. d'Argaiz was aware that the President had no power to review or alter any of the judgments of that Court, it being a tribunal wholly independent of the Executive, and one whose opinions must be regarded as final and conclusive upon all questions brought before it. The Court was guided in its deliberations, as well by the treaty between the two countries, as by the law of nations, and of the United States, and it is not for the Executive to question that its decree was in exact conformity with the obligations imposed upon it by that treaty and those laws."

This answer, it might be supposed, would have been final with the Court of Madrid. D'Argaiz, however, replied in vague terms, and, having evoked a brief and peremptory rejoinder from the great Secretary, abandoned all hope of success, until a man of narrower mind, less legal skill, less strength in constitutional interpretation, should occupy the Department of State.

Under the succeeding Administration of Mr. Polk that opportunity was presented.

James Buchanan was Secretary of State, and to him the Spanish Envoy addressed further applications on the subject. Mr. Buchanan had no such views of the power of the Supreme Court as those entertained by his predecessor. He had no such respect for its decisions. He promptly assured the Spaniard that he admitted the entire justice of the claim, and that the President would urge it upon Congress. In the annual Message of Mr. Polk, Dec. 7, 1847, the pledge was fulfilled. Congress, however, showed no haste to act upon the Executive recommendation, for it was only on the 5th August, 1848, that the question came up in the shape of a Senate amendment to the appropriation bill, assigning $50,000 as indemnity. The amendment went down to the House with the bill. It awoke all the old power of John Quincy Adams, who, in one of his most powerful efforts exposed the character of the measure—and so effectively that the House voted, with *only five in the negative*, to strike out the amendment. When the bill went back to the Senate the erasure was concurred in.

Surely, it may be exclaimed, after this successive condemnation of the thing at the hands of the three branches of the Federal Government, the Judiciary, the Executive, and the Legislature, it should have been regarded as settled forever. But it was not so. On the 30th of January, 1850, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved in the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a bill granting indemnity to Montez and Ruiz. In the brief discussion provoked by the resolution, Henry Clay took occasion to denounce the project; and Mr. R. W. Winthrop declared that he always had voted and always should vote against it. The motion was agreed to; the bill, Feb. 19, 1851, reported and passed to a second reading—a stage at which it seems to have been abandoned. For when, Jan. 28, 1853, the bill came up in order for third reading, it was laid over, at the suggestion of Mr. Chase, and never again revived. The vitality of the claim was nevertheless unexhausted. As a set-off to the various well-founded reclamations urged by this Government upon that of Spain, the Amistad case was pressed with unremitting pertinacity. To this fact, doubtless, we owe a fresh Executive recommendation of its concession to Congress, in the message of President Pierce, Dec. 6, 1853. On the following 21st December, Gen. Bayley, as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, engaged to introduce a bill liquidating the claim. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, however, seized the occasion to exhibit its real character; and, whether it was this exhibit, or other causes, the pledge remained unfulfilled. During the last session the subject was again recalled, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reporting a bill awarding $60,000 indemnity. The bill was not acted upon. The recent message of Mr. Buchanan has revived it. True to his former estimate of Supreme Court authority, he holds the rights of these Cuban slaveholders to remain unaffected by the decisive opinions of our highest tribunal, and regards the power of the Executive and Legislative Departments as superior to that of the Judiciary. Mr. Mason, therefore, called up in the Senate the bill and the report of last Session, and again the whole subject is to be debated. The first instalment of the debate is to be forthcoming this week.

It will hardly be necessary to say, after this minutely accurate statement of the case, that it deserves no manner of attention. On its face, a more baseless and worthless effigy of right was never seriously presented. But, after it has been so adjudged by the highest tribunal in the country, after what should have been the final answer of this Government on the subject has declared the Executive and the Legislature stripped of all power to act further, for the Spanish Government to insist, and for this Government to listen and propose to act, is a rival exhibition of pertinacity and weakness that may fairly excite contempt. There is no room whatever to doubt that the treatment this question is to receive in Congress will conform to this judgment.

THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

Letter from Capt. Cavendy concerning the Hermann.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to ask the courtesy of space in your columns to exonerate myself from the unjust charges and insinuations in your issue of yesterday and today concerning my withdrawal from the command of the steamship *Hermann*. In referring to the article over the signature of Jno. E. Body, in the *Herald* of Sunday, I have to say that I do not know that gentleman, nor do I know the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, with which he is said to be connected. I never had any business with him, nor with that company; neither he nor they own the *Hermann*. I have received no orders either from him or them, and should not have obeyed orders from them had I received them. Each statement or covert interrogatory made by him relating to me, either remotely or directly, is either wilfully false, or else he has been most grossly deceived. In ordering the steamship *Hermann* to proceed direct to San Francisco, and in voluntarily retiring from the command of the ship at Panama, I was not influenced in the slightest degree by regard for the interests of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, the Panama Railroad Company, Cornelius Vanderbilt, nor any other corporation or persons whatever.

I sailed from New-York on the 23d of August, with about five hundred passengers, bound to San Francisco *via* Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and San Juan del Sur. The purser had of ship's money, on sailing, about $300, which was all the money on board belonging to the ship. I arrived at Rio on the 18th September, consigned to Coleman & Co.; coaled and provisioned my ship, and in accordance with my instructions from the agent of the owners of the ship, (myself being one of the owners,) made a draft on him at ten days' sight for my disbursements there, which draft was secured by a bottomry bond on the ship. That draft is here, and at maturity was dishonored. I arrived at the Lota coal mines, coaled the ship, and sailed for Valparaiso, where I arrived the 24th October, consigned to Wm. L. Hobson, Esq., and again drew on my agent at ten days' sight, for disbursements at this port. Here I received the following instructions from my agent in New-York, dated 6th September:

> You will proceed from Valparaiso to Panama, and there the *Washington* will meet you, *via* Aspinwall. The *Washington* leaves New-York, touching at Aspinwall Oct. 10. Her passengers, who do not wish to go around the Cape, will cross the Isthmus, and take the *Hermann*. An agent will meet you at Panama, and if you are compelled to take on coal, to have them ready.

I accordingly proceeded to Panama, where I arrived 9th November, and there was informed, both by the merchants of Panama and by passengers *en route* for California, as well as by private advices from my friends in New-York, that the *Washington* could not come out; that her advertisement had been withdrawn from the New-York papers by order of her real owners; that my agent in New-York had advertised the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*. Tickets had been sold for the two former ships, and the interposition of the Mayor had been invoked to compel the return of the money paid, as the owners of the said ships distinctly denied having sold or chartered them, all of which was corroborated by the New-York newspapers, to which I now refer the public. I met at Panama a young man who represented himself as the agent of the New-York, Californian and European Steamship Company, who handed me an open note, viz.: "You will proceed to San Juan del Sur, and there wait the *Washington's* passengers," when the following dialogue took place: I asked, "Where are your credentials?" He replied, "I have none, Sir." I then asked, "Have you nothing from the Company?" He said, "Nothing but this note." I asked him if he had brought any funds for the ship's disbursements? To which he replied, "Not a cent." I then informed him that, considering the circumstances under which I was placed, I could not regard him as the agent of the ship. He went up with the *Hermann* without my knowledge, leaving his hotel bill ($83 50) unpaid. There was at Panama two hundred and eighty-two tons of coal held for freight and charges out from New-York, for which I had no money to pay, and therefore could not reach it. I had coal and provisions enough on board to take the ship to San Francisco, provided I had good weather, no detention and used every economy. The ship had no money nor credit, (see certificates below,) nor had I sufficient for my personal expenses; and that which I had was realized from the wine room, in which the ship had no interest, and therefore was unable to purchase a pound of coal or an ounce of provisions for the ship's use. All I could get was six hundred pounds of butter, which is still unpaid for; and that was indispensable for the use of the passengers already on board. Here I received advices of the serious illness of my family, likewise that a note, which I had unfortunately indorsed, and which had been discounted, and the proceeds used in the original purchase of the ship, had not been paid, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of my associates up to the hour of my departure (process being at that moment served on me) that the note would positively be paid the next day, and without which positive promise I would not have sailed.

They allowed judgment to be recovered against me for this note, and my family was only saved from being turned into the street by the interposition of a friend. My passengers, who had already been on the ship for eighty days, were clamorous for the fulfillment of their contract made in New-York, and insisted on being conveyed direct to San Francisco, having already stopped at three ports.

Mr. W. L. Hobson, of Valparaiso, a large creditor of the ship, also demanded that she should proceed at once direct to a port under American jurisdiction. I had no reason to believe the *Washington* would arrive out at all, and all these foregoing circumstances made up my judgment, which was confirmed by the merchants of Panama, and by Amos B. Corwine, Esq., United States Consul, and the necessities of the ship all required that I should order her direct to San Francisco. This course I pursued, and the *Hermann* sailed from Panama on the 11th November, under the command of my chief officer, Capt. Patterson, a gentleman well known in this city, and of unquestionable qualifications.

Upon the arrival at Aspinwall of the *Illinois*, Nov. 16, five days after the departure of the *Hermann*, I first learned that the *Washington* had sailed from New-York on the 6th of November, with passengers for San Juan del Norte to meet the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur. By the *Illinois* came Dr. Pierson, a director of the California, New-York and European Steamship Company, whom I met at Panama, on his way to San Francisco, as the accredited agent of the said Company, to whom I suggested the propriety of remaining at Panama to provide for the *Washington's* passengers, and asked him why he did not come out in the *Washington*, she having sailed the same day? To which he replied, that he had nothing to do with the passengers of the *Washington*—thus evincing that he had no confidence himself in the *Washington's* passengers getting through.

The *Washington* returned to this port on Saturday, with advices of her own arrival at San Juan del Norte on the 18th November, and of the fact previously reported here by the *Illinois*, and now confirmed by the *Moses Taylor*, viz.: That the Government of Nicaragua would not have suffered the *Washington's* passengers to pass over. Suppose the *Hermann* had gone to San Juan del Sur, where she would have been due on the 12th November, and had there awaited the arrival of the *Washington's* passengers—subsequent events having shown that she would have had to wait till the 28th, providing they were enabled to pass the Isthmus at all—would I not have been culpable to have waited there that length of time, with over 600 souls on board, short of coal and provisions, and none at San Juan del Sur, even had I money or credit to buy with, in an unhealthy climate, in a country whose delicate political condition would have been disturbed by the presence of so large a number of Americans for so long a time? Would I not have risked the loss of my ship, and troubles innumerable have grown out of it?

I am now here to vindicate my own conduct; and if, in the course of that justice to myself, the recklessness of others may be made apparent, I must respectfully decline being made a scapegoat of their sins. I append the statements of the principal merchants of Panama, with the United States Consul's certificate; also, article from Panama *Herald* of Nov. 18:

Panama, Nov. 16, 1858.

We, the undersigned, wholesale grocers and ship chandlers, of Panama, in view of the fact that the Company in New-York representing the steamship *Hermann* have had no responsible agent here to transact their business, and having no knowledge of their solvency or ability to pay for supplies furnished said ship, declined to sell any considerable amount upon the Captain's draft on said Company in New-York, except upon his agreeing to become individually responsible to us therefor. Nor were we willing to furnish supplies upon the Captain's hypothecation of said ship to us as collateral security, because she was already hypothecated, as we believe, for her full value in San Francisco.

H. DE BERMINGHAM & CO.,
JAMES S. HERMANN,
A. BERGAMOTTO,
U. ROSTRUP.

Consulate United States of America, }
Port of Panama, Granadian Confederation. }

I, the undersigned, United States Consul for Panama, do hereby certify that H. de Bermingham & Co., James S. Hermann, Angel Bergamotto and Ulrick Rostrup, whose signatures are affixed to the written instrument of writing, are merchants of respectability, and wholesale grocers and ship chandlers in this city, and that their signatures, as above, are genuine, and entitled to full faith and credit.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Panama, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1858. Amos B. Corwine, United States Consul.

From the Panama Herald, Nov. 18.

"The steamship *Washington*, of the Joe White line, which was to leave New-York on the 7th inst., with upwards of four hundred passengers on board, has probably reached San Juan del Norte by this time, and as it is notorious that the passengers will be unable to cross the land route to the Pacific, and if they could that there is no steamer at San Juan del Sur to meet them, they must, we presume, either be brought down here or returned to New-York on the ship which brought them out.

At any rate the captain and agent will hardly think of turning the unlucky creatures adrift in Nicaragua.

The mismanagement which has attended this enterprise from the outset is most disgraceful to White and his party, for not only have they willfully deceived the public, but have misled their own captains and entirely neglected to provide for their passengers after landing them on the Isthmus.

The *Hermann* was sent round Cape Horn with 500 passengers, and an agent was sent out to meet her here, but he had not a cent of money with him, nor a single letter of credit. Even the coals sent out to meet the ship have been detained for the freight, and it was only by the Captain's precaution in taking in a large quantity in Chile, that the ship was able to proceed to California. Had the Captain kept the ship here, or put into San Juan del Sur to take the *Washington's* passengers, it is probable he could never have got her on to San Francisco at all, as he could not have got a dollar's worth of supplies on credit, and would have required about $10,000 worth had he detained the vessel.

We have no objection in the world to opposition lines; on the contrary, we gain by them. But we cannot help disapproving of these bogus, penniless schemes, got up for the express purpose of swindling.

We heartily trust that Captain Cavendy, of the steamship *Hermann*, who returns to New-York on the *Illinois*, will get there in time to save himself and his property from the effect of the deception which has been practised upon him, as we fully exculpate him from all blame, and think that in sending his ship and passengers direct to their destination he adopted the most prudent course in his power, and, in fact, the only one open to him to get out of what would otherwise have proved for him and them a bad scrape."

Mr. W. L. Hobson, who came on with me, is not now in town, but will return on Wednesday, and will confirm everything I herein state that may have been within his own knowledge. Not a passenger on board the *Hermann* was destined for Nicaragua, and hence the rumors that her passengers were filibusters is simply ridiculous.

EDWARD CAVENDY.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1858.

The Nicaragua Emigrants.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER SUSAN IN MOBILE BAY.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 8.

Below will be found a plain report of the insolent and unparalleled proceedings of the agents of the Federal Government to interfere with the lawful movements of a vessel belonging to the commerce of Alabama in the Bay of Mobile:

While beating down Mobile Bay on Monday, Dec. 6, at 12½ P. M., the schooner *Susan*, H. Maury, master, to the northward of the Fleet, was brought to and boarded by the United States Revenue cutter *Robert McLelland*, J. J. Morrison, Commander. The boarding-officer was S. B. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant of said cutter, who demanded to see the schooner's papers, upon which Mr. Maury replied that he had not cleared, but was bound into the Fleet to get ready for sea, the schooner then having her signal flying for a water-boat. Lieut. Caldwell then returned to the cutter.

Soon afterwards, he (Lieutenant Caldwell) revisited the schooner, and claimed her as a prize in the name of the United States, and ordered the schooner to return to Mobile. He ordered the schooner to be filled away and the helm to be put up, whereupon Mr. Maury, master, denied his right to do so, and immediately brought the schooner to anchor; but Mr. Maury stated to Lieutenant Caldwell that he had no objections to an officer of the cutter remaining on board, as a guest, until the schooner was ready for sea.

Lieutenant Caldwell then fired a pistol as a signal, and the cutter immediately sent another boat in command of Lieutenant George F. White, who came alongside, and stated, as the orders of Captain Morrison to Lieutenant Caldwell, to take the schooner to Dog River Bay and anchor, and if he wanted an armed crew, he (Captain Morrison) would send it to him. Lieutenant Caldwell replied that he would go back to the cutter and see the Captain. Lieutenant White, with six men, remained on board of the schooner.

Soon afterwards Lieutenant Caldwell, accompanied by Captain Morrison, returned to the schooner with arms (pistols and cutlasses) in their boat. Captain Morrison, upon stepping on board, inquired, "Who commands this vessel?" To which Mr. Maury replied, "I am the commander." Thereupon Captain Morrison claimed the schooner as a prize to the United States.

Mr. Maury asked under what authority he made the capture. Capt. Morrison replied that he did so as a Government officer, and by virtue of orders from the Custom-house at Mobile, not to let the schooner pass below Dog River Bar. Mr. Maury replied that such a course would be illegal, and that he would most assuredly resist any such attempt. Mr. Maury also gave orders forbidding any armed men coming on board, and stated to Capt. Morrison that he intended taking his vessel into the Fleet. Capt. Morrison then said that by virtue of the Custom-house orders he would sink the schooner *Susan* if she undertook to get under way from where she then lay. After some further conversation between Captain Morrison and Mr. Maury, in which the former expressed his determination to take the schooner to Dog River Bar as a prize to the United States; and the latter expressed himself also determined not to be taken as a prize, inasmuch as he had violated no law, Captain Morrison and Lieutenant Caldwell returned to the cutter, leaving on board Lieutenant White as a guest of Mr. Maury. The schooner then got under way and proceeded on her course to the Fleet in Mobile Bay. The cutter also, got under way and stood to the westward, with her starboard tacks on board, the wind being to the southward.

HARRY MAURY, Master Schooner *Susan*.

The Mortara Case—Second Letter from Gen. Cass.

Department of State, }
Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 8. }

To Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congregation "Mickve Israel," Cherry-street, Philadelphia:

Sir: I have received your letter of the 1st inst., but, after, carefully considering it, I find no reason to change the views which I communicated to you on the 21st ultimo. The Government was asked to express its condemnation of an inexcusable act of cruelty committed by the public authorities at Bologna, in the Papal dominions. By the direction of the President, this application was declined, for the reasons given in my letter, and quoted in yours, but as the quotation is inexact, and does not express the full views I presented, I deem it proper to correct the mistake.

Instead of saying, as you suppose, "That it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of any other country," I said, "This occurrence took place within the territories of an independent power, and without affecting the rights of any American citizen." And then succeeds the paragraph inaccurately quoted, but which truly reads as follows: "It is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference, under such circumstances, as they expect other nations to abstain from all interference in the internal concerns of this country." The other paragraph is correctly given: "But it is deemed propor to adhere to the established principle which has heretofore regulated its conduct in its intercourse with other nations."

In this additional letter which you have addressed to me you introduce an extract of a letter from this Department, dated Aug. 14, 1840, to the American Consul at Cairo, speaking in just terms of reprehension of the atrocious calumnies which the Jews of Damascus had been then recently subjected to, and of the terrible cruelties which had been inflicted upon them. And considering this as a case of intervention and as a proof that no such settled policy as that indicated have been adopted by the United States, you consider also "that the public support and influence by the good offices of our Government was consistently asked for a suppression of such wrongs to humanity, as were the occasion of my former note, &c.," I have no remarks to make respecting the proceedings of the Government in this case at Damascus, which was marked by the most calumnious representations of the Jewish people, and in which excruciating tortures were inflicted, and many lives sacrificed. But I think it proper to observe that this single action, on the part of the Government, can scarcely be said to change that character of national reserve which I attribute to our foreign policy. Those principles of our external intercourse may well be said to be established, which during the seventy years of our national existence, and in a stirring period, abounding with great events, everywhere exciting corresponding interest, have been adhered to with that steadiness of purpose which, almost without exception, has marked the conduct of our Government while dealing with these subjects. There are cruelties and outrages of such a revolting nature, that it is natural, laudable indeed, that when they occur they should meet with general condemnation. But this duty to "outraged humanity" should be left to the action of individuals, and the expression of public opinion; for it is manifest that, if our Government assumes the power to judge and censure the proceedings of another, or the laws it recognizes in cases which do no affect their own interests or the rights of their citizens, the intercourse of nations will soon become a system of crimination and recrimination, hostile to friendly communication. For the principle of interference being once admitted, its application may be indefinitely extended, depending for its exercise on the opinion which each country may form of the civil policy of another, and of the practical operation. There is no people who would rebuke, with more asperity, such intermeddling with their affairs, than would the people of the United States; and it becomes us to maintain the same reserve toward other countries which we expect them to observe toward us. Human Governments are necessarily imperfect, and neither the United States or any other nation can claim exception from the common attribute.

If any of the powers of the Old World should believe there "were wrongs to suffering humanity" in this country, the same principle which would justify this Government in acceding to your application, would justify them in a similar measure should they deem the circumstances of any case sufficiently grave to call for the interposition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
[Signed] LEWIS CASS.

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

BENNETT vs. BENNETT.

Continuation of the Defendant's Examination.

TENTH DAY CONTINUED.

From Our Own Reporter.

New-Haven, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

I resume at the point where I was compelled to break off the examination in this interesting case.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTOR'S COACHMAN (CONTINUED.)

Scipio Devonshire (examination continued)—Q.—Can't you tell when you took that ride over to near Salstonstall? A.—It was in the Summer of 1855; I could not tell the day; the Doctor was out of town; I don't know where; the two daughters were with Mrs. Bennett; we stopped alongside the road just this side the first ice-houses; we stopped on the right hand side; I did not see anybody pass on the highway while we were stopping there at that time: the Doctor, Mrs. Bennett, another young lady and the children, went the same way a week or two afterwards; we stopped near the same place, and for, I should think, two hours; the Doctor and the ladies got out, and left me standing there; we were about as far from the lake as the to corner of the green; that road was a public one.

Q.—Whom have you worked for for the last two or three years? A.—Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Olcott, a liquor-dealer in New-York, Mr. Joshua H. Godwin, and Mr. Chas. Eddy, of Thirty-first street.

Q.—Did you ever work for one Sicutt? A.—Yes, Sir, in New-Haven, after I left the Doctor.

Q.—And you left the Doctor because you were suspected of hooking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did the young lady live at that time who rode out with Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and the children? A.—Near the church, in Park-street.

Q.—Did the Doctor pay your expenses for coming up here? A.—Yes; we made no agreement; he said he would pay me the same as my boss did, and my traveling expenses besides; do not know particularly that the Doctor had twenty dollars in his pocket at the time he says he lost the money in the carriage; he generally carried money with him; I know no reason why the child whom Mrs. Bennett took from the Doctor at the door, could not ride in the carriage; the child cried; I don't know the name of the young lady who went out to ride with Mrs. Bennett; there was another gentleman in the carriage at the time; he was a student; I won't be certain whether it was Mr. Smith or that other one; I don't know where Mr. Smith resided; I don't know Mr. Robinson; I saw Mr. Smith a good deal there; I heard the Doctor call him Mr. Horace Smith, and I heard him named by my sister, who was then a cook with the Doctor; I think Mr. Smith was in the college in 1855, during the three months I was living there; I think so, but I won't be sure.

Re-examined—After leaving the Doctor on account of the jewelry, I went back to live with him; he talked with me about it, said he had found it; that he knew I was not to blame, and wished me to go back to let the people see I was honest.

Re-cross-examined—Q.—When the Doctor took you back, did he lay the blame on Mrs. Bennett? A.—He did; he said he had nothing to do with it; he always laid it to his wife.

Q.—You think it was proper for the Doctor to charge the criminal proceedings taken against you on his wife? A.—Well, if she did it, I don't know but he was right.

Q.—What months in 1855, were you in Doctor Bennett's living? A.—I could not tell; I think I went there some time in April; it must have been in June I left; I won't be certain; it was after I came back that we took the ride out to Salstonstall; I think I was with the Doctor three months from April, if not more; I was there until after Commencement (in July;) I think I was gone for four or five weeks; I went to Albany.

Q.—Do you say that you were the Doctor's coachman at the time of the Commencement, in 1855? A.—I think I was.

Q.—Do you say he had a white coachman, then? A.—They had another man, a white man, who used to get on sometimes; he made pills.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I could not remember his name now; he used to ride for Mrs. Hoadley.

Q.—John Mooney? A.—I think that is the name.

Q.—Who called this man Horace? A.—I heard the Doctor say "Good morning, Horace," to him at the Post-office, and ask him in to ride; I heard Mrs. Bennett call him Horace before the Doctor, and the Doctor call him Horace before Mrs. Bennett; I have heard the Doctor often ask him in to ride; I have not seen Horace since that Summer.

EXAMINATION OF DR. BENNETT RESUMED.

Dr. Bennett was recalled, and his further testimony elicited, as follows:

Mrs. Bennett has at different times spoke of putting in a bill of divorce, and wanted to get free from me, and in this way it annoyed me very much; I know one time in particular, I had been driving out for the purpose of easing my mind, in a very bright sun—a very pleasant morning; I was in my little single carriage at the time; I stopped at the door and ran in and found her talking in the sitting room with a young lady, a near neighbor of ours; they seemed to be very, very happy, both of them talking and laughing; they seemed to be quite merry, and I joined in with them, and I think the subject was about a party; at any rate I only wanted to hear the name of the party to start me up.

Judge Blackman—Therefore it was a party because you started up.

Witness—I said then let us have a party, and this very night too, here is my little carriage right at the door, and I will start off to invite them.

Q.—What was the young lady's name? A.—Miss Elizabeth Barbour, and a very fine young lady she was; [laughter;] I was glad to see her there; I sent for the coachman and told him to get out both carriages, and we would start both off; they gave me a list of names, probably there was 15 or 20 of them; they had there pen and paper, and they had there a lot of names; I started off I believe a little before them, I in my little carriage and they in the double carriage; they must have driven very fast, and I certainly did, for they must have collected some fifty and I some 20 or 25; I had as much as I could do to go to the confectioner's to get a man to make the confectionery for that night; and then I went and I got a band of music; night came, and they came in by flocks; there was a crowd on the walks on both sides the moment the band started up, and we had a most glorious time of it. [Great laughter.] I did not hear anything more about the bill till some time afterwards; another time, when the bill was spoken of, I went and bought those pretty carpets.

Q.—What was the year in which you had that party? A.—I cannot state the time; it was maybe a year before we went to Cuba; the reason I broke up housekeeping before I left New-Rochelle (in 1857) was because she found so much fault with me among the neighbors, about my not being a good provider, and that I kept my little family on mush and milk, and that I would not properly heat the house; when I come to the mush and milk, and that I would not properly supply them with food, I told her then that I heard the clusters outside at the time I had the party say, "I wonder whether the Doctor lives on mush and milk?" another little group said "I wonder whether they sleep together now;" I said, "I have borne with this a great time; I have kept quiet, though my neighbors have looked at me strangely;" says I, "I cannot stand this any longer;" I told her I must break up housekeeping, for I could not and would not live in one house alone; we must have two families or I must go where we could be before somebody where they can look at my conduct, and if I do not do right they will certainly know, and if I do wrong, then I must certainly bear the blame; but after living as we have done, by ourselves, and having her finding so much fault with me, I told her I could not stand it; it is well I have done so.

Q.—What was there about the mush and milk? A.—One or two days we had it, and we had codfish and potatoes one day; we might have had more if she had taken the pains to get it; true I had stopped the grocer and butcher from coming sometimes, because there would be one or two coming, but my general grocer was Mr. Thompson in State-street, and his books will show how well we might have lived.

Counsel—Take some other subject, and go on.

Witness—I told Mrs. Bennett I would like a place near New-York on the North River; she went up to Yonkers with me; it was a pretty stormy day; I went out, but she would not go with me to look at the place, though it was not so unpleasant but that she might have done so; we took the cars, returned to New-York and went to the Brandreth House; I left her there and looked round for a day or two and found some two or three places, but I could not get her to go to look at any of them excepting one; I could only have one room in that house, and she asked me if I could not get more, and I told her it was impossible to get more in that house than one room; then she consented to go and look at it; the lady said there could be a room very soon, but she could not give any more then—(Counsel interrupted the witness, on the ground that he was going into unnecessary detail.) That place was in Bleecker-street; she would not go here, but wanted me to go to Hoboken to find a place there; she said, "What would you think of going to Mr. Smith's"—Horace Smith; I went on ahead to search out this Smith, and I met somebody or person who told me he was in Hoboken, in a store there; at that time Mrs. Bennett had got half way to Mrs. Smith's house; it is about four miles over there, and by the time I got back I met her just half way: I turned back and found out where this Horace Smith was. [Here the witness launched out into a confusion of statements which was so ludicrous that the audience was compelled to laugh, and the counsel had considerable difficulty in arriving at anything intelligible.]

Q.—Did you go over in one ferry-boat and she in another? A.—No, we were both together; I used to keep together as well as I could; when she got over I told her I could go on ahead, as I walked faster; I got in a grocery store, and saw him there, and in a few minutes Mrs. Bennett came in; it was a very stormy day and I met her— [Another hitch.]

Court—Let the witness begin at the grocery store again.

Witness—I got in the grocery store first; I saw him sitting very cheerlessly by the stove dreaming about something I don't know what; Mrs. Bennett and this Smith were there, and while they were talking I was drinking new cider; while one eye was shut the other was open looking to see what was going on. [Great laughter.] I found they were talking about a boarding place, and she wanted to board over there where he lived; we now leave for the ferry-boat, not very far off, a very few steps from the store, I walking ahead, Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Smith following up in the rear; I found when on the ferry-boat, or when I got back, that I was to go back to him the next day to find where they could get a place; they said there was one of their houses, and a physician lived in it, and ——

Q.—Who said it? A.—Water-cure. [Laughter.]

Q.—Who said that? A.—Smith did; [laughter;] Mr. Smith's brother.

Q.—State what was said when you were there? A.—Mr. Smith and his brother were both together, [laughter,] and they gave me to understand that tomorrow they were to go over there, and they would inform me whether we could have a boarding place there in this house.

Q.—In what house? A.—The Doctor's, in the same yard as theirs; they had two houses; I suppose the Doctor occupied the one and the Smiths the other; they were large houses, designed for a school, but I suppose the school did not prosper very well, and they let one of them out to a doctor for a water-cure establishment; next day I went over to see what was going on; they said it would cost $30 a week, me and my little family; it was all cut and dried that we might go on; I went back to the Brandreth House and told Mrs. Bennett what it was, but I would not go; it was not half so good a place as I had got for half the money—about half, not quite—and very inconvenient for my business; next morning I told her we would go up to New-Rochelle on our way to New-Haven, and as our house was upside down, we must have a place, for I had sold off the poorest part of my furniture; but when the morning came I could not find Mrs. Bennett; I inquired of the landlord of the hotel, went up stairs a good many times, waited a long time at the door, but there was no Mrs. Bennett there; finally the cars were going off, and I went to the cars and went in, and there she was, quietly sitting in one of the seats; I did not think she would stop in New-Rochelle, but I told her I should certainly get out at New-Rochelle; when we stopped she did consent, we got out and went to Mr. Banks' place, a very fine private public house—[laughter]—private families in it—we rode up in good shape in one of the public carriages, and they were glad to see us there; I went directly talking about rooms; they showed us some that were quite expensive, but I said I could not afford it; then they showed us two nice snug little rooms—I can't remember feet or dates; I told them I would take those rooms; I had always tried to please Mrs. Bennett, but in this case I could not; she said she would not come, and I kept telling her I would; finally she told Mr. Banks and us, all together, that she would not come because I was not bringing the horses, and she wanted the horses and carriage; it was understood finally by Mr. Banks that we would take the rooms; then we came home to New-Haven.

Q.—Well? A.—I have been trying to find where the children were; I think they were with Mrs. Blakely, in Crown-street; when I came back, I had no intention of going to the house in George-street, because it was all upside down; however, pretty quick she was back in George-street; and there we were living very uncomfortably—half the furniture sold, and the rest neatly packed up then, or soon after we got back; she says she won't go to New-Rochelle now, and says so a good many times; I don't know what to do, as I had to knuckle to her, and so I wrote to Mr. Banks and told him that my wife would not go, and so I had to give it up; I had to arrange with him about the rooms; the girl had gone on, I believe, to New-Rochelle; there was no good way of cooking there in George-street, although there was a range, and a nice little stove in the sitting room, so that though it was cold and stormy without we were snug in the house; *I have no doubt we lived on crackers a good deal, and used them for plates*; there is no doubt it was uncomfortable, as I told her time and time over again; but certainly I was not to blame; while I was sitting by the little, air-tight stove in the dining room, a number of the neighbors came in, or she invited them; she would tell them a great story of how unpleasant it was, and how she had to live, and what a sort of outrageous fellow I was; that was my habit for three or four years to hear these stories from Mrs. Bennett; among the neighbors I refer to were Mrs. Stout and Mrs. Gilbert; I told them it was unpleasant, and was sorry we could not do better for them, for I knew just what Mrs. Bennett had been telling them, and that I wanted to live in New-Rochelle; I told Mrs Bennett so, but she seemed to take delight in these things; and this was the way she gathered up a great many of her witnesses; we lived in this way probably a couple of weeks before going to New Rochelle.

Q.—She says that while there they ate crackers at home, and you went to the hotel for your dinner? A.—I went to the hotel, and brought a steak two or three times, and got two or three little lobsters, but it was for my family I got them; I was wanting her to go to New-Rochelle all the time, but the more I would talk of it the more difficult she would grow about it; I did not think I could get my horses, they were giving me great trouble; I went to Mr. Ransom and brought him down to look at them; he said he would give $800 or $850 for them, I am not sure which,—I mean horses and carriages; that was about the middle of the day; he had been up once before that day, for I must see my wife again, for I told her if she would go to New-Rochelle I would take my horses and carriage with me; I did tell her so a good many times; she said she would't go, a good many times; the clothing are packed up in the boxes now, my book-keeper is in the hall marking them for New-Rochelle; next morning, I think it was, I was standing by him, and Mrs. Bennett enters and tells me that she won't go; I told the book-keeper to keep on marking; Mrs. Bennett goes up stairs; where she goes to I don't know, but the boxes are taken down to the dépôt, and as I said I would go anyway I started off, but when I got to the cars, lo, Mrs. Bennett was there! I think the children were there also; I bought my ticket and told the conductor that, if the other party were going to New-Rochelle, he would get the money; her father lived at Stratford, and I supposed they would get off there; but I was never so happy as when I saw them go from Stratford with me; I had taken all my nice furniture packed up—that same furniture that she says I kicked with the heels of my boot and made holes in—

Mr. Blackman—Mrs. Bennett never spoke of his making holes in the furniture.

Dr. Bennett, continued—I told Mr. Ransom, to whom I had spoken about the horses, that I would see him again in the evening; well, evening came, and she (Mrs. B.) came in; I told her how things stood; I think we were eating on the lobster then, [laughter;] I said to her, "Now, Mary, you must know what you are going to do, for Mr. Ransom is to be seen in the evening;" I talked and she kept disputing to the very last moment; I waited to the last minute, and then I said I am now going to see him; I buttoned myself up; I did not get a decided answer from her even then, but I made up the other half myself, and got a very decided one out of that; I went and told him (Mr. Ransom) I was sorry that it happened so, and he must not think strange of it, nor think that I was rather whimsical at all; I did not find fault any other way, but left the blame on myself; I told him he could not have them, but I would pay him for his trouble; well, on going to New-Rochelle, there were gilt picture frames packed up, among which were the pictures of my two little children; I told Mr. Banks (of the hotel at New-Rochelle) to get the rooms fixed up and the pictures hung up for Mrs. Bennett; I did not feel well, for I had a great deal of trouble; I was sorry that Mrs. Bennett told Mr. Banks one day, while he was putting up the picture-frames for her, that I was a very singular man, and that up in New-Haven there was nobody like me.

Q.—Did you hear her say that? A.—I did not say that; [laughter;] at the time that she spoke to the landlord about this trunk it must have been when she left the Brandreth House, without my knowing where she had gone; she says I spoke of getting her some diamond jewelry, $500 worth; we were walking along Broadway one day and looking into the jewelry stores; we saw some beautiful breast-pins set in diamonds; I was very much taken up with it, and a word or two from her would make me fly in to get them; we went in and looked at them; I think the breast pin was about $300, or not far from that; now, says I, come to New-York and live here and not in New-Haven, for I should like to live here a little time and have my business here, and perhaps I will say something about the deed; that was all about the diamonds; we did not get them, but came very near it; I told her once if she would read the Bible through, I would give her a very splendid present, but I would not say what it was; I wish I had begun with her, (to read the Bible;) after some months she came to me in George-street, and told me, "Well," says she, "Doctor, I have read the Bible through;" I was delighted; "Well," says I, "come to New-York, and we will get the present;" we started off for that very purpose, going in the morning and returning at night; it puzzled us what to get, and at last we went into a bookstore; they showed us this prayer-book, with pearl or horn on the covers—very beautiful; it cost $15 or $16; we got it, and came home that day, I with her, and she with the prayer-book, [laughter;] when we got to New-Rochelle, we had a seat in Dr. Morgan's Episcopal Church; we thought him one of the best ministers in that place; one Sunday in particular—(we read it every Sunday)—we had read the services, came home, entered the house, she with the prayer-book in her hand, and just was taken with a sudden tiff, and put the prayer-book a little too quick up to my mouth, and cut my lip a little; I went into my room, and found it bleeding a little; she was talking with a lady, a boarder; I went up to her and says: "Look, Mary, and see what you have done."

[The lugubrious whine with which the Doctor narrated this episode was too much for the gravity either of the audience or the Bar. The entire assemblage was convulsed with laughter. The lady herself, who was seated immediately below the witness, only a low railing intervening, raised her head from the paper on which she had been taking notes and jotting down suggestions, and smiled blandly in the afflicted gentleman's face.]

He resumed: I don't recollect any reply of hers, but I think she made the remark that I had done the same sometime; she was very anxious that I should come to New-Haven and live here along the Fall of the year; I told her I did not want to come.

Q.—What rooms did you occupy in New-Rochelle? A.—Two little front rooms adjoining the parlor in the wing towards New-York City; the little children occupied one room; myself and my wife the other; there were two beds, one in each room; she had three trunks and I tried to get some of these up stairs, but no, she did not want them up; one of them was a trunk—I never saw such a large trunk before; the other two were medium; I told her we could put our trunks in the hall; Mr. Banks said he would put them in a closet; he brought a secretary, and I placed it against the door, as we only wanted one entrance, and there it would take up less room; I nailed up the door; I took the lock off because the secretary would not go close up to the door; I had no object in that but to make more room and more comfort; when that secretary came I thought we would have the trunks out; I went down to New-York every day on business, and when I came up I found she had left an unsealed note with the landlady, stating she had gone off; where I did not know; taking the children with her; I don't know, though, but she did tell me; she said she had to take this course because of the children and to console her aged father, and all that; and that if I had been there I might not have let her go; I don't recollect that I had ever refused to let her see her father; I went to the landlady and asked her if she had left it unsealed, and she said Yes; it was there she wanted me to perform a piece of work that I did not think it right to do; it was of a private nature, and—

Judge—We don't want that.

Witness—One day sitting in our little private room, she seemed in good sort of humor, sitting in her rocking-chair, and she says, "Well, I would like to go back to New-Haven; then she tells me of a circumstance that happened in New-Haven.

Counsel—If that has nothing to do with matters affecting this case, go on and speak of what happened in New-Haven.

Witness—Then we come to New-Haven; at the dépôt I told her I did not want to go to the Tontine; I preferred the City Hotel; there were one or two gentlemen running into the Tontine there, and I thought the City Hotel was more quiet; I knew she was anxious to go the Tontine; we got in the hack when we were about the corner of Church-street; I called to the driver to go to the Tontine; I said, "Now, Mary, isn't that kind?" and she seemed delighted with it; I don't know but we took our children up to Mrs. Blakely's, in Crown-street; I think we did; I went to New-York, and when I came back, I went to the Tontine and found she was not there; I went to Mrs. Blakely's, and found her there, and found that she had arranged to occupy the same room with the children; I saw there was no room for me, but said nothing; I went back in a day or two and asked Mrs. Blakely if I might not board there; she said Mrs. Bennett had told her not to let me, but, says she, I won't mind that; she fixed up a little bed for the children, and I slipped into bed to my wife—[laughter]—we stayed there some two weeks, and could have stayed there longer, but Mrs. Bennett's condition was such that we needed more room; I then hunted for a house and found one, a very pretty one, in John-street, near the Methodist Church; I think Johnson is the owner of it; I wanted her to go down to see it; a very nice family lived in the upper part of it; it was with great difficulty I could get her to go to see it; she finally went down, looked round, and said she would not go there; I then got a place in George-street, and fixed it up with my own furniture and carpets; the rooms were very pretty, but our table board was not just as I would like to have it, though I paid enough for it; neither did Mrs. Bennett like it; I think we paid them something like $16 a week; I told her it would be well to get another place, for I knew neither of us would be perfectly satisfied; after a while, while she was running down to the lawyer's office very often, once a day and oftener I have no doubt, for she was away very much; one Thanksgiving I bought some chickens, and gave some to my book-keeper, and some to others, and reserved two very nice ones for myself; I told the book-keeper to get his wife to prepare them nicely—I had about three-quarters of a mile to walk—for our Thanksgiving dinner; I went over about dinner-time, and brought the chickens with me, and, as I entered my wife's door, who should I find there but Joseph Sheldon! [Laughter.] I had not seen him before since I turned him out of the house, which was soon after he went out of the hall door; the next time that he came there, as I have told you, I saw him go out of the hall door; one morning as I came down stairs—I had just got up—he was sitting by one of the front windows; I saw him, I looked at him; says I, "Sheldon, do you see that door, and the hall?" he gets up and goes into the hall; I goes to the door, I says, "Sheldon, do you see that hall door?" then he went outside; I went to the front door and says, "Sheldon, you are on the walk; don't, Sir, ever let me see you in my house again!" [The tragic energy with which this was uttered excited roars of laughter.] This day I saw him in the boarding house I speak of, Mrs. Bennett said, "Doctor, here is Mr. Sheldon, he wants to see you in his office;" I said nothing; I am very quiet generally, but I assure you I did not go to his office; things go on a little while; on the third of December (1857) I was with my little family at the tea table; we seemed to be enjoying ourselves very well; my little children were happy as they could be; Mrs. Bennett and I were talking as pleasant as ever we did; somebody came to the hall door; the girl comes up and tells me that a gentleman wishes to see me; I go down and the sheriff was there, or a constable, I know no difference between them. [Laughter.] I look at it for awhile, I go up stairs and I sit by the stove; my wife is seated at the tea table, my little fellow comes and sits down by me; I read over the paper, "Ah," says I, (tremulously,) "Mrs. Bennett is it so?" I gave a sigh and put it in my pocket, and that was all I said—[laughter]—and (with great emphasis) it was signed by Joseph Sheldon [renewed laughter]; we live on together the same as if the bill had not been presented; we walk out together in the street; I go with her to get anything that she may want, and she goes with me in the same way; one evening she said she would like some jelly; it was some weeks after the bill was presented; I went for it, but the store was shut; then she said I ought to have an overcoat, and she stops at the store on the corner of Chapel and State streets, near the Dépôt; I try on a number of them, but she don't like them; they don't become me; finally we come across one that suits her very well; I think it was this coat I wear; Mr. Fitch knew of the bill being put in; he said——

[What Mr. Fitch said was not allowed in evidence, as not being said in the lady's presence.]

Q.—While you lived in George-street, after the bill was served, did you occupy the same room and the same bed with her? A.—All the time; when we changed at all, her condition was such that we must get a large place; I think Mrs. Bennett showed an advertisement of a place in State-street; I went, and was shown the place by Mrs. Radcliffe; I arranged the price, and then I told her I must see Mrs. Bennett, and bring her down to look at the place, but she would not go; I spoke to her a great many times, but she would not go; I believe she did not go; but I saw there must be a change, and I thought I would do what I knew to be best, though I generally did not have my own way; I told her I would bring her in a hack, but she would not go; she said she did not want to move, though she wanted to leave on account of the bad table; next morning, I called on my man Reckliff, and told him to take up the carpets off my rooms, and by noon he had the things all out; he took my horse and wagon and brought the things to State-street; I got a hack for her to ride in down to her new home, and had my own horse and wagon to take down the furniture that was left; in this I intended to ride and take my two little children with me; she would not ride unless she had the children; the hack came, however, but she had an acquaintance with her, and the hackman drove off to Mr. Benton's, (the hack was his,) with the intention, I believe, of coming back; she said, however, she would not ride unless the children were with her; she would walk; my wagon was there, but I did not want her to go in that; she took the children, and went down to the place on foot; it was wet and sprinkling a little; after they had gone I got my horse and wagon, and I believe they got there either a little before or a little after me; at this time dinner was ready; we were called to table; I went up stairs, and found Mrs. Bennett sitting there; she appeared to be crying; I tried very long to bring her down, but she would not and did not; I think that was after New-Year's; I made a present, then, I think, to Mrs. Bennett, of a *porte-monnaie* of silver, solid silver; she was very much delighted with it, and showed it to every body who came in; it was rather a figured one, and she said she guessed she would go with me and get a plainer one; she found one that had not that on it, and I think myself it was a nicer one; but it cost more; it cost $8, I think.

Q.—Did she not make a present to you that New Year's? A.—It is not unlikely that she did, but I can't recollect.

Q.—How did you and Mrs. Bennett live? A.—Oh, we lived finely; I believe we paid—

Q.—Well, you had good boarding? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—How did you and Mrs. Bennett live? What were your relations? A.—We lived together; (laughter;) we occupied the same room and the same bed; we had three rooms—a front and a back, and a nice, snug little bedroom in the middle, (laughter,) and we lived so up, I think, to the 12th of February; I don't know of any difficulty between us during that time; all I didn't like was that she kept running to the office of Sheldon & Hodges. [Laughter.] On the 12th of February she took it into her head to sleep alone; our little children were sleeping in the back room, and she took it into her head that she must have a bedstead put up in the front room; that cut up our room a good deal; I believe we had a nice stove in the back room and one in the front room; well, I just took the lock off my room—the back room—she had got the front one, and left my bed; I would sit unusually long in the evening in the front room, but when she wanted me to go out, though there was a bed there handy, she wanted me to go out, but I did not think it my duty to go out; [Laughter.] where she went after that I don't know; my children, or some one, told me she slept up stairs; I never went up there; one Saturday I was in my back room writing; in the afternoon she came and sat down in the rocking-chair by the stove; I had got through writing my letter; it was then about four or five o'clock; I had my letter folded up, and as I had been in the house nearly all the day, for the day had been stormy and rough, I thought I would walk down with it to the Post-office; that was a letter to my cousin in Auburn; I went down and walked round for about an hour; when I returned went down to tea; we always took our meals by ourselves; I went down to the table ; says I to the girl, "Call the children ;" she says, "They are gone ;" says I, "Run in after them ;" thinking they had gone into some of the neighbors' houses ; "Well," she says, "but they have gone with Mrs. Bennett ;" "Well," says I, "where is Mrs. Bennett gone ?" "Well," says she, "she went away in a hack, and took the children with her." Mrs. Radcliffe was there at the time, and I spoke to her ; "Well," says she, "never mind, Doctor, never mind ;" I could not take any tea that night—I went directly up stairs ; it was a number of days before I found out where she was ; I supposed she might be at Saddle Rock, with her brother ; I went down one very cold day and asked the farmers if they saw a hack pass ; I made further inquiry, but could not find her ; finally I learned she was stopping at the Tontine ; I stayed in Mrs. Radcliffe's over a week, and then left ; so far as Mrs. Radcliffe was concerned there was no necessity for Mrs. Bennett and the children leaving ; seeing Mrs. Bennett crying, she told me often, before her, that I had better go and fit up my house.

Q.—On the Friday before Mrs. Bennett left, or at any time before, did you tell Mrs. Bennett to clear out ? A.—I never did at any time.

Q.—Did you in any way express a wish that she should leave ? A.—Never ; one time—about this time we speak of—she was very passionate, and I said to her I wonder that you feel so dissatisfied after putting a bill in that you should stay with me ; I don't recollect of any reply ; I did not assist in the least in getting her away.

Q.—Is there anything she gave vent to say ? [A pause.]

Q.—What was it you said last ? A.—It slips my mind now.

Q.—State the circumstances under which she gave up the $4,100. A.—The evening the bill was put in, Mrs. B.—or it might be the next morning—Mrs B. tells me, "Well, you'll receive another paper ;" next morning I came from my office, about nine o'clock, to the house, and there was a letter left there ; this letter was an injunction on letting my house in George-street, and was signed in George-street, forbidding me from letting my house, and attempting to do so, or he would bring it to the Superior Court ; a day or two after that, he factorized me for Mr. Richards' servant girl ; Sheldon then puts in a suit against me, and I had then to go to Judge Bennett's office and make myself free ; but I had Mr. Clark as my counsel, and I went on the day appointed, before Judge B.—[Governor B.—Stop !]—Sheldon was there —[stopped ;] about the next week after that, Sheldon goes up to Tontine, and brings down Mrs. B. before the Court, and she swears against me ; but I didn't know—(stopped.) She goes out of that Court-room—(stopped, and ordered to confine himself to what he knows.) Mrs. B. tells me if I'll leave Mrs. R.'s, in George-street, that Joseph Sheldon will sue me, and Sheldon did urge Mrs. R. to sue me. (Stopped, as being hearsay.) [All this while the attorneys were trying to get him to come to the giving up of the $4,100.] I told Mrs. B. she'd now got about all I had, and these notes were notes I had to get money out of the bank with, and as she had them in her possession, I had no way to get money, and I told her I never would borrow a cent if I *never* got along, for she had tied my hands behind me, as it were, and if she chose to keep me so, I would make no exertions to get along ; for we had no means to get along comfortably and nicely, and consequently we could not live as luxuriously as we had been ; telling her this, and finding she don't give me the notes—

Q.—When ? A.—Well, along about time I come from Cuba—before or after, can't tell which.

Q.—Was it in New-Haven, or abroad ? A.—In New-Haven, in George-street ; I think it was in the kitchen.

Q.—She says she has told you she would give up the deeds if you would go back to the house ? A.—It was at New-Rochelle ; she comes along and sits in my lap ; I laid my arm around her, and I think I kissed her, and she says : Well, Doctor, if you'll go up and live in our house in New-Haven, I'll give up the deeds. Now, says I, my business is all in New-York now. Our house is all broken up, and really I don't want to go to New-Haven. But it's very kind in you to offer me this. But I told her I'd rather not go. I guess I told her I'd rather go anywhere except to New-Haven. I'd done a good many good things there—been charitable. But I didn't seem to rise up in the world. My neighbors didn't seem to look up to me with that respect they ought to. I couldn't tell why ; they never spoke well of me.

Q.—Did you ever threaten to do or not to do any things, if she would not give up the deeds ? A.—I think I might, and did say I could not do as I had done unless I was so placed that she could respect me, and it certainly seemed as if she did not, for she got these things away from me, and no wife, seems to me, can respect a man whom she ties up, in a business light.

Q.—State what the circumstances were between you and Mr. North ? The Court suggested that their difficulty was not important or necessary to the decision in this case, but allowed the question to be put, generally, whether Mr. N. did as he agreed about the carpets and Dr. B. said he did not.

Here the direct examination of the respondent closed, save as to certain private matters, on which his evidence will be taken to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 o'clock, till when the Court was declared adjourned.

ELEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The case was resumed this morning at 9 o'clock, but the proceedings of the forenoon were not public. The Judge, the counsel on both sides, and the litigants, retired to a room, where Dr. Bennett was examined at length as to certain private matters, before alluded to. The public examination was continued as follows :

Q.—State the circumstances now of your going to the beach with your children, as certified to by Mr. Richardson. A.—My little children came to see me one day—a warm day—having the privilege to be with them much after they had been taken away from me, and as I had always been in the habit of being kind and indulgent to them, now I felt more so ; it seems as if I could not do too much for them ; my little girl, I think it was the oldest one, spoke to me first, she being about some eight or nine years old, and says, "Oh, I wish I could go down to the water as we used to go down ;" I told her I would, if I could, but I could not spend time then, but I would try to make them as happy as I possibly could ; but my little baby, as we all used to call her,—Baby Bennett,—she says, "Oh, papa, do go, won't you, I wish you would papa ;" they both had a very gentle way of talking that way, and urging me, and I told them that I would go ; I got up my little carriage, the single carriage with a top to it, and we drove down to the water ; they were singing away as happy as they could be, and I too ; we drove this side of Mr. Hallock's, and went down along the beach on the rear of Mr. Hallock's, and we went on until we stopped by a little tree on the side of the beach ; the rear of the carriage was towards the water, and the top was down ; I showed them, while sitting in the carriage, the vessels around, and New-Haven and the light-house, and many other things like that, for their diversion ; and then I pulled up the top, and says I, "Now, you sit here a little while, I want to go into the water ; I won't be gone but ten or fifteen minutes ;" they said they would, and they sat there ; I then went between the carriage and Mr. Hallock's house, twenty or thirty rods, and prepared for bathing ; I soon was in the water—

Court—There is no necessity for going into a description of the bathing.

—And I plunged my head under—

Gov. Dutton—You needn't give all the particulars.

The little children saw me there, and they, like little children, got out, and said, running to me, "Oh, papa, we can't sit there ; we want to see you ;" I told them they ought to have stayed in the carriage : first I thought to tell them to go back, and did tell them ; then I thought it might be dangerous to go back to get in, as the horse might start one way or the other ; and so they remained on the beach, and I would soon get out, and took the opportunity of getting out when they were running towards the carriage, where they were playing around ; it was impossible to do otherwise ; I soon had my clothes on again and in my carriage with them, and on the way home.

Q.—Did you not avoid exposing yourself as much as possible ? A.—I did as much as possible ; I was afraid, and I hardly knew what to do.

Q.—Was the carriage a close-topped carriage ? Would the top have covered them if they had not got out ? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Had you any intention at the time of exposing yourself at all to the children ? A.—Not at all ; I think my clothes were some twenty rods from the carriage, and when I came out of the water I went directly for my clothes without going to the carriage.

Q.—State as generally as you can what amount of clothes and jewelry did you let your wife have in the year ? A.—I know that before we went to Cuba there was a gentleman—

Counsel—Don't go into detail.

Witness—I bought one dress that cost $125 ; the pattern cost $100, and trimmings and all made it up to $125 ; she has many other dresses ; I have known her to have from thirty-five to forty—not less than thirty-five ; they cost each from $10 to $50, this was during the time we were in George-street ; I counted up so that there would be thirty-five dresses sure at one time—between thirty-five and forty at any rate ; as to jewelry, my bills in New-Haven from Brown's, Kirby's and Mr. Benjamin's, were, I think, $600.

Q.—During what time ?

Judge Blackman called for the production of the bills.

Q.—Have you their bills ? A.—I have got those bills, and will bring them in the afternoon.

Q.—Is there any other item as regards expenses ? Do you know whether she had a diamond cross ? A.—I do ; that was one thing ; it cost $100 ; she had also a diamond ring that cost $60, I think ; I cannot say the cost of the cameo ; it was a good price I know ; I got two different sets of bracelets for her ; I don't know what they cost, but she would not wear anything at a low price ; she had a gold chain which she said had been made a present to her by Mr. Phelps, of Birmingham ; she had other chains the value of which I don't recollect ; I bought her a watch ; I don't recollect the price ; it was $50, more or less ; it was gold ; the money to pay for these came out of my pocket ; I had in real estate at the time these things were bought one house in George-street, and two in Dow, and two half lots in the Cemetery ; I valued the house and lot in George-street, not including the rear, from $6,000 to $8,000 ; the house and lot at the foot of the garden, probably, $1,500 ; the one in Dow-street at, perhaps, $2,000 ; the cemetery lots, both together, at, may be, $300 ; I had, in other property, a couple of horses and carriages ; I wanted to sell them at $800 ; they are worth about $600 now ; I had then $4,100 in the School Society, and $1,500 on a mortgage to Mr. Button, in Chapel-street ; I could not estimate the worth of my furniture ; it was worth a thousand dollars, certainly, probably more ; I don't know of anything else ; my stock in trade could be bought moderately ; a great many would not give me anything for it, probably ; I can't say what it might sell for ; some might give three hundred for it, some four hundred ; I had not, at that time, any debts of real value due to me.

Q.—How much of that property have you got on hand now ? What beside your life interest in the houses and your cemetery lots ? A.—I have got $700 in notes and about $400 loaned money, and some three or four hundred dollars of debts that I owe.

Q.—First say what personal property you have got beside what you have named ? A.—I have a little furniture, not very much ; perhaps it would fetch $300 or $400 ; the horses and carriages would not fetch $400 now ; the horses are pretty well worn out ; I have no more stock in trade than formerly ; it is just about as good to me as a mechanic's trade is to him ; it would be worth what it was before ; I have got a printing press now that would sell perhaps for $400, perhaps I may have debts due for medicine ; there are some due to me, but I can't say how much will be paid ; there may be enough to pay my expenses collectible, but not more ; there has not been more than that for the last two years, because I have had to spend the interest of my money in my business, and that is all gone.

Q.—What became of the $4,100 ? A.—They have been wisely spent for our living ; I have none of the notes that made that $4,100 left ; I may have a hundred or two dollars of it left, and that is all.

Q.—About how much were your expenses on the trip to Cuba ? A.—The trip was $65 a piece ; our expenses were $7 a day in Havana for six weeks ; in the interior our expenses were about $4 a day, and there were expenses for luxuries, and we remained in the interior for two months or so ; I never footed up the total expense ; we were gone about three months in all.

Q.—Is there anything else you want to state ? A.—I don't think of anything.

Q.—What is the reason you bought that carriage ? A.—She wanted me to buy a double carriage, so that the children and her could go out ; she brought me down to Bradley & Lawrence's ; Mr. Lawrence showed me a carriage ; I said "I guess not ; I'll not want it ;" she urged me very much indeed ; "How nice it will be," she said ; I said, "If you go down South with me I'll take it ; I think she promised before Mr. Bradley that she would ; the carriage, I think, was sent up more at her request than mine ; again, when she was sick the last time, she was at Richards', and my father was there, and the bill was sent in ; I went into the back room and counted out $50 in $5 bills and handed it to my wife ; "Why," said she, "what is this for ? you are very kind, very generous ;" I said, "It is to buy little dresses ;" though I had brought some to her from New-York ; after that I gave her $15, and some time before I gave her a little check on the New-Haven Bank for about $20 ; I often gave her a little money to appropriate to herself, sometimes $5 and sometimes $10, because I knew she wanted spending money ; I recollect of giving her a draft, and of somebody who lived over the way finding it and bringing it to me ; when I had been in New-York, two or three months prior to her last confinement, I brought up little dresses to her, and she was very much delighted with them.

This concluded the examination in chief.

Mr. Blackman took the seat behind the witness, which Gov. Dutton had just vacated, and proceeded with the

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF DR. BENNETT.

Q.—How old were you when you were married ? A.—I think I was about 28.

Q.—How old was your wife ? A.—I should have to take her word for it ; she pretended she was 18.

Q.—Where did you first become acquainted with her ? A.—In Cromwell, in an old-fashioned Methodist meeting ; that, I think, was the first place I saw her—but I became acquainted with her at a neighbor of my father's.

Q.—What was her employment when you first became acquainted with her ? A.—I think she told me that she worked at the millinery business, and my sister told me she took out some work, shirts or something, from my brother.

Q.—What employment did you furnish her before her marriage ? A.—I sent her some money to learn music, but she tells me her brother robbed the letter.

Q.—Was it at your request that she began the study of music ? A.—Well, I guess we were both somewhat connected with it.

Q.—Who paid the music teacher ? A.—I am sure I do not know ; I was not there to see.

Q.—Who furnished the instrument ? A.—I believe she told me her brother bought the instrument in New-Haven.

Q.—How long was she employed in the study of music before your marriage with her ? A.—I can't say, I am sure.

Q.—Months or years ? A.—Some few weeks, probably.

Q.—Where ? A.—At Birmingham.

Q.—Were you acquainted with one Charles R. Greene before your marriage ? A.—Well, it seems to me I recollect that name very well ; I rather think that name was in my pamphlet.

Q.—I ask you if you were acquainted with one Charles R. Green, before your marriage ? A.—I saw it in my pamphlet.

Q.—Will you answer the question ? A.—It was a name I was pretty well acquainted with ; for I got it up myself ; I don't know there was any such man.

Q.—Have you any doubt ? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know such a clergyman as the Rev. William Wood ? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you represent to any one that you were acquainted with such persons before your marriage ? A.—Only through my pamphlet.

Q.—Did you tell them, through your pamphlet, that there were such persons of your acquaintance ? A.—They might take it just as they had a mind to.

Q.—Before your marriage did you represent yourself as the heir-at-law of one Bennett, who was in the receipt of $500,000 a year ? A.—They might take it just as they had a mind to.

Q.—Did you so represent it ?

The question was objected to, and the Court ruled that so far as these questions had any bearing on the point as to how far Dr. Bennett held himself out to his wife as a man of property, or of great expectations, they were admissable to meet any question of extravagance which had been brought against her ; but the kind of evidence which would go to show that he had been practising over the gullibility of a credulous community did not necessarily show that he had in the same way deceived his wife, and, therefore, was improper.

It being now 1 o'clock, the Court took the usual recess.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 2259, 2233, 1676, 2373, 1721, 1631, 2357, 2654, 2354, 1758, 708, 2145 1357, 1805, 15, 127, 808, 2572, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 79, 45, 105, 116, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 91.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2016, 1712, 1815, 502, 2076, 181, 333, 1548, 795, 1015, 2086, 2087, 1607, 1571, 1152.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 646, 647, 692, 697, 447, 718, 737, 745, 428, 184, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 380, 624, 746, 791, 58, 628, 661, 60, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 671, 721, 724, 293, 286, 373.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 14.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

BOND—EVIDENCE.

The United States vs. *Thomas MacKewan et al.*—This was an action upon a bond given by the defendants to secure the payment of $1,137 15. Defendants offered to prove that before the execution of the bond McKewan had executed three other bonds with one Thomas Marshall, and that on being called on to pay those bonds, he was informed that he had no defence, and thereupon gave the bond in suit with the other defendant, Hall, as surety ; that he was then ignorant of the facts, viz : that the other bonds had been given more than twenty years previous, and were therefore presumed paid, and that Marshall had been duly pronounced a bankrupt and discharged from his debts.

Judge INGERSOLL excluded the evidence, and a verdict was accordingly taken for the plaintiff for the amount of the sum secured, with interest.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For defendants, Mr. Rogers.

The Trial of Cangemi—More Mystery in the Way.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday morning, the District-Attorney, Mr. Joseph Blunt, presented the following affidavit to the Court.

THE PEOPLE VS. MICHAEL CANGEMI.

City and County of New-York—Simon S. Kimball, of No. 180 Forsyth-street, in said City, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he knows Maltby G. Lane, who is one of the Jurors empannelled to try this cause at the present trial, and that he has heard said Lane express himself as personally acquainted with defendant Cangemi, and that he had loaned money, directly or indirectly to assist Cangemi in his defence upon this charge, for which he is now being tried ; that he had aided Cangemi, directly or indirectly, by discounting paper, the proceeds of which deponent understood were for the benefit of said Cangemi.

DEC. 11—Sworn before JAMES M. SWEENEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

The Judge ordered that Mr. Lane should be notified to appear in Court, and answer the charges to-morrow morning. We understand that Mr. Lane will offer his own affidavit, and that of other Jurors on the trial, to the following effect :

Maltby G. Lane, being duly sworn, says that he has read the affidavit of one Simeon S. Kimball, made in the above action, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, and that each and every allegation in said affidavit mentioned and contained are wholly false and untrue. That deponent never knew or saw Cangemi until he saw him in Court on his present trial ; that deponent never loaned said Cangemi any money, directly or indirectly, or discounted any paper for said Cangemi or for any person or persons on said Cangemi's behalf, or aided said Cangemi in any way, shape or manner to his knowledge, and that said Kimball's statements in that respect are wholly false and without any foundation whatever, and further saith not.

December 14.—Sworn before JOHN H. WHITE, Commissioner of Deeds.

Thomas Edmonds, one of the jurors empannelled in the said cause, being duly affirmed, says that he has read an affidavit purporting to be made by Simeon S. Kimball, wherein and whereby he accuses Maltby G. Lane, one of the jurors in said cause, with gross misconduct and corruption as such juror ; that, as to the particular charges made, this affirmant knows nothing of his own knowledge, but totally and absolutely discredits them ; that, on the contrary, and in refutation of such charges, this affirmant says that the said Lane was one of eight jurors who were in favor of convicting the defendant on the capital charge, and labored with all his ability to produce that result, and only yielded his assent to the verdict rendered on hearing from the Court that, under another aspect of the testimony in the cause, the jury had a right to render a verdict such as has been given ; and finally, this affirmant says that no other member of that jury labored more zealously and with more apparent honesty of purpose, and with a simple eye to the duty which he owed to his conscience, his country, and his God, than said Maltby G. Lane.

Dec. 14.—Affirmed before Richard H. Bishop, Commissioner of Deeds.

We, the remaining jurors in the said cause, being severally sworn, do, each for himself, depose and say, that we have read the above affirmation, made and subscribed by Thomas Edmonds, and do hereby subscribe to and depose to the truth thereof in every particular, with the qualification made by him, the said Edmonds, in regard to such matters as were not of his own knowledge.

Dec. 14.—Sworn before Richard H. Bishop.

This was signed by Messrs. Mosher, Flannelly, James, McWhood, Penchard, and others.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Christian G. Born vs. *Jas. Speyer et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Before Judge Balcom.

Henry Woodleaf et al. vs. *Kaliskey Harris et al.*—Ordered, that defendant have leave to defend the action and serve an answer to the complaint within ten days, on paying to plaintiff's attorney $10, costs of proceedings supplementary, and $10, costs of opposing the motion for leave to defend the action. The judgment entered to stand as security, &c.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Wm. H. Cary vs. *Chas. H. McCullough et al.*—Motion on the part of the plaintiffs for an increase of the security or undertaking of the defendants, on appeal granted without costs to either party.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion to amend judgment roll denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Stephen Duffy vs. *Fleming Duffy et al.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Baldwin vs. *Davis.*—Order for defendant to appear, vacated with $7 costs.

Chauncey Barnard vs. *John B. Monnot.*—Motion granted on payment of all costs of defendant, since the joining of issue.

Ambrose C. Kingsland et al. vs. *Washington A. Bartlett et al.*—Motion denied, with liberty to renew it before Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Patrick Burns.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Alexander McCollum et al. vs. *Wm. O. Barnard.*—Motion granted, $10 costs, &c.

Henry J. Taylor et al. vs. *Wm. Rollings.*—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Wm. Butler, &c., vs. *Mary Butler, &c.*—Report confirmed, and order granted.

Aaron M. Burr, &c., vs. *Anson Taylor et al.*—Order granted.

Jonathan Sturges et al. vs. *Charles S. P. Bowles et al.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Wm. Gooderham et al. vs. *Philo Stevens.*—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Before Judge Davies.

D. Carolin et al. vs. *Jacob Mack.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

A. B. Wetmore vs. *Francis S. Earle.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Balcom.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE COUNTY CLERK ELECT.

Isaiah Wells vs. *John Clancy et al.*—This was a suit on a promissory note for about $500, given by the defendant, a coal firm, to the plaintiff. On the 28th of June last judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, who issued execution, which was returned unsatisfied. He then commenced supplementary proceedings, but the defendant, Clancy, who is the County Clerk elect, failed to make his appearance. Notice of motion was given to him to appear to-day, and show cause why an attachment should not issue. In default of his appearance the Judge granted the attachment, bailable in $700, and returnable on Saturday.

Before Judge Davies.

DECISIONS.

D. Carolin vs. *David Mack.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

A. R. Wetmore vs. *Francis S. Earle.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge James.

Bank of the State of New-York vs. *The Farmer's Bank of Salem, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.*—This was an action to recover against the defendant as indorser of a bill of exchange. The bill had been discounted by the defendant in the State of Ohio, and afterward sent to the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in this City for collection. Before its maturity it was lodged by the Trust Company with the plaintiff as collateral security for a loan. The indorsement upon which the defendant was sought to be charged was in the following words : "Pay E. Ludlow, Cas., or order. C. S. Campbell, Cas." This indorsement was made by the defendant's cashier before sending the bill to the Trust Company, and it was proved to have been made for the purpose of collection merely.

The name of the defendant did not appear upon any part of the bill.

The defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, contending that Campbell had no authority to indorse for the purpose of binding the Bank, and that the plaintiff was chargeable with the notice of the extent of his powers. He also contended that the indorsement was not sufficient in form to bind the Bank.

The Judge granted the motion, holding that, under the circumstances, there was no contract between the plaintiff and defendant.

A. W. Clason for the plaintiff, W. Stanley for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

DECISIONS.

Elizabeth Gowdey vs. *Andrew J. Gowdey.*—Divorce granted.

Before Judge Daly.

Jonathan Ireland vs. *Jacob Fink.*—Judgment for plaintiff for six cents.

Before Judge Brady.

Benjamin Schloss et al. vs. *J. Herzberg et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed with interest.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 14.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Joseph H. Westcott vs. *Walter Keeler.*—Case settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The case, which it was expected would have occupied the attention of this Court during the whole of yesterday, was that of Edward Conner for the homicide of his father, in Willett-street, on Aug. 30. The elder Conner was a very dissolute and violent man, and, on the night in question, returned home in a state of fearful intoxication, breaking furniture to pieces, and threatening to murder all his family. His wife threw him on the floor, held him by the hair of his head and beat him. His son, the prisoner, aged seventeen years, it was alleged, kicked him in the stomach, from which assaults, after lingering but a short time, he died. The Grand Jury discharged the wife, but held the son to answer. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

With the expectation that the above case would thoroughly occupy the attention of the Court, but little preparation had been made for other business.

Peter K. Breen was tried for stealing a horse and wagon on the November Election day. It appeared that he only "borrowed" it for the purpose of driving voters to the polls, and he was acquitted.

Henry Campbell also "borrowed" a wagon on the November Election night, to celebrate the success of his party by taking a drive around. He, too, was acquitted.

Philip Heiss, William Lenham, *alias* O'Keefe, and Owen McAuliffe, three small boys, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence. They will probably be sent to the House of Refuge.

The late Affray in Grand-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

DEAR SIR : A report having appeared in your paper of yesterday in relation to a disturbance that occurred on the night of Sunday, Dec. 11, at the Arcade, No. 127 Grand-street, in which your reporter states that the perpetrator of the murderous assault took refuge in my house, and also designated it as a *den*, thereby reflecting not only on my character as a peaceable citizen, but also casting an imputation on my house, in which for the last thirty years I have carried on a legitimate and respectable business. Now, Sir, in order that my friends and the public should be satisfied and myself relieved from this unjust imputation, I desire to make the following statement, as it occurred, to the best of my knowledge : The origin of the row I know nothing of, but about that time myself and a few respectable friends were engaged in conversation in my own house, No. 125 Grand-street, when we heard a loud noise next door ; presently a pistol shot was fired, when myself and friends went to the door to ascertain the cause of the noise, when a crowd rushed out of the Arcade apparently fighting, and bearing away a man who seemed to be seriously wounded ; myself and friends quickly returned to my house, and when in the act of closing my doors a wounded man asked for admission and protection, which was, in the spirit of humanity, afforded, and everything was done by my friends to assist him to the Doctor, the person being seriously wounded. Two policemen soon after came in and asked if I knew anything about this affray, and I stated that I did not, but that one of the men injured I had sent to the Doctor's ; the policemen then left. Soon afterwards a person unknown to me entered my house from the rear window bare-headed and somewhat confused, with blood on his face. I asked him why he dared to come into my house in this manner. He said that he was attacked and beaten, and came in so as to get away from his assailants. I then requested him to leave the house, which he did. A few moments after this person left, Capt. WILLIAMSON and a posse of officers came in and desired to search the premises, on the ground that the principal in the affray was secreted in the house. I told the Captain that there was no person any way connected with the affair on the premises, but in order to satisfy himself he could proceed to a search, which he did to his entire satisfaction. I having placed my property entirely in his charge, and at his request went with him to the Station-house, and identified a person then in custody as the man who entered my house by the rear windows, whose name I then ascertained to be TEDDY TOOLEY, and charged with the assault on the wounded men.

Now, Sir, in regard to keeping a "den," those who know me best will bear testimony to the correctness of the house I keep, having been engaged in a respectable calling since my youth to the present time. I am known not only in the City and County of New-York, but throughout the country, as a hard-working, industrious mechanic, and one who has made the arduous trade of horse-shoeing a profession—that no person can be ashamed of—and in which pursuit I have been enabled to place myself and family beyond the reach of want. I feel this attack on my character the more keenly when I feel satisfied that all was done that lay in my power to bring the guilty parties to punishment, and to relieve those who were unfortunate enough to be injured in a moment of passion. That this occurrence should take place near my residence, is no reason that my character should be assailed or my house designated as a "den."

By inserting the above, you will oblige, and receive, Mr. Editor, the thanks and respect of yours truly,

JAMES MULLIGAN,
No. 125 Grand-street.

The new telegraph line from Baltimore to Annapolis, and Thomas' Point, is in process of construction.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows :

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls........	15	22	—	37
Flour, bbls........	1,774	7,647	5,492	14,913
Flour, sacks........	—	—	793	793
Wheat, bushels....	—	—	1,720	1,720
Corn, bushels......	—	—	7,500	7,500
Oats, bushels......	—	440	4,300	4,740
Provisions, pkgs...	—	2,193	650	2,843
Whisky, bbls......	12	235	—	247

ASHES—Are quiet at old rates. Pots, $5 50 ; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, include only small lots of Rio at 11½c. ; and 50 bags Bahia at 9⅝c., ℔ lb., usual terms. Another public sale of Rio is announced for next Friday. Receipts of Rio, during the week, 6,138 bags. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 75,373 pkgs.—including 9,754 bags and 41,600 mats Java,—15,049 bags Rio, 3,670 bags Laguayra, 3,550 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags St. Domingo, and 750 bags Bahia.

COTTON—Is very moderately inquired for at previous figures. Sales, to-day, 500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling, ℔ lb.....	12	12	12¼	12¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12½	12½	13	13

DYEWOODS—Sales, 120 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $19@$20, cash, ℔ ton.

FISH—The market is generally quiet ; prices, however, are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is inactive for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is very moderate, mainly for home use. Most holders are free sellers. Prices have not varied much. Sales 6,800 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl..............	$3 65@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State...........	4 20@ 4 50
Standard Extra State...............	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Western..................	4 30@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio........................	4 80@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	4 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio........................	5 35@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee.....................	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee.....................	5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.......	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian continues quiet at former rates ; sales 365 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at old figures ; sales 1,450 bbls. at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is depressed at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet stiffly held ; sales 7,000 bush., including Red Western, part at $1 20 ; fair White Canada, at $1 28, and Prime White Southern, at $1 45 ℔ bush. Corn is dull and heavy ; sales 12,500 bush., at 76c.@76½c. for mixed Western, in store ; 72c.@75c. for new White Southern, and 77c. @78c. for new Yellow Jersey, and 85c. for old Yellow Southern, ℔ bush. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Oats. We quote Oats, thus : Canada at 53c.@55c. ; Western, 52½c.@54½c. ; State, 48c.@50c. ; Jersey and Pennsylvania 45c.@48c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in limited demand, to-day, at 55c.@60c. for shipment, and 65c.@75c., for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. New, 9c.@15c. ; Old, 3½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, mainly at $25 ; and 150 tons English Bar at $46 50 for Common, and a price not ascertained, for refined, ℔ ton, usual terms.

LIME.—Is inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 35c.@36c. ; and 105 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c. @26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar are inactive at old figures. Crude Turpentine has been moderately dealt in at $3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon. The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus : "Spirits Turpentine has improved, and sales have been made mostly at 48c.@48½c., closing firm at the latter figure. Common Resin, on account of freight being scarce, is dull, and may be quoted at $1 50 delivered. Crude Turpentine is quiet. Pale Rosins are scarce and command full prices. No. 2 strained in fair demand at previous rates. Tar quiet at $2 50 in yard. Pitch, $1 87½, delivered."

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in demand, at full prices ; 150 cases Olive Oil were sold, at $3 50 ; Linseed is in good request, chiefly within a range of from 63c.@65c. ℔ gallon ; Lard Oil is selling slowly, at 90c. ℔ gallon ; 12,000 lbs. Tallow Oil brought 9¾c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is freely offered at reduced prices,—yet the demand is restricted. Sales, 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 65 for old Mess ; $17 90@$18 for new Mess ; $18 for 1,000 bbls. new Mess, delivered at the option of the seller, in February ; $18 for 500 bbls. do., deliverable in February and March ; and $13 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less sought after, and are heavy, at 6½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 9½c. @9¾c. ; Sides, 8¾c.@9c. ; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in limited request, at 8⅞c. for short-ribbed to 13c. for clear, smoked Middles, ℔ lb. Lard is quiet, at drooping prices ; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ bbl. Beef is inactive, at former quotations : sales, to-day, 350 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess ; $11@$12 for extra do. ; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess ; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl. ; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio ; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of only 100 tcs., in small lots, at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston include a part of the *Rolland's* cargo of Calcutta Linseed, at $1 72½@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Holders are now offering Seed at $1 72½ to arrive at Boston, and $1 75 to arrive here, ℔ bushel—but no disposition to purchase at either rate is apparent.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6½c.@7½c., chiefly within the range ; 300 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c. ; and 550 boxes Havana, part at 8½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 55,000 lbs. Prime at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., a decided improvement. Messrs. KNIGHT & SON state that "The demand has been very brisk during the past week, and with a light stock the market has advanced ⅛c.@½c. ℔ lb. There have been small sales of Prime City rendered made at 10½c. and Prime Western at 10⅝c. We note sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime Southern, for Summer candles, at 10¾c. ; also, about 5,000 lbs. inferior for soap stock, at 10c. The market closes firm, with sales of 10,000 lbs. Prime City at 10¾c."

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand, at former rates ; sales, since Friday last, 32 hhds. Kentucky, 7½c.@12½c. ; 180 bales Havana, 42c.@62c. ; 250 bales, Cuba, private terms ; 98 cases Seed-Leaf, 6½c.@13c. ; and 14 cases Florida, 20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c. ℔ gallon. Holders now generally ask 26c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. For London, 100 tcs. Navy Beef, at 5s. 9d. ; 100 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 3d.

Literary Intelligence.

The speeches delivered in Westminster Hall by prosecutors and counsel for the defence, on the occasion of the impeachment of WARREN HASTINGS for high crimes and misdemeanors in the government of India, had a world-wide fame, from the impression they made at the time. No full report, however, has ever been printed of the elaborate harangues of BURKE, FOX, and SHERIDAN, and of their antagonists—LAW, PLUMBER and DALLAS. "This want," says the *Athenæum*, "is in course of being supplied by the publication, under Government, proposed and sanctioned by Sir G. C. LEWIS, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the whole of these speeches. They will be printed from the Gurney manuscript reports, copies of which are extant ; and a first volume of the work will, we believe, be shortly announced."

Mr. PAUL KANE'S *Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of British North America*, will be published early in the approaching season. Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. are preparing for publication a complete treatise on the science of handling, educating and taming all horses, with a full and detailed narrative of his experience and practice, by JOHN S. RAREY. This work, which has been several years in preparation, will contain a complete account of the particular method adopted by Mr. RAREY.

The Augsburg *Gazette* states that the number of journals published in Hungary and Transylvania, in the Hungarian language, is 43, of which 35 appear in Pesth. Eight of them are exclusively literary, and the others occupy themselves with various subjects. The independent political press is only represented by the *Pesti Naplo*.

A new and cheaper edition of the Abbé HUC's work, entitled the *Chinese Empire*, will be published in England in January, complete in one volume.

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—An extra of the *Mount Vernon Record* announces that, on Dec. 2, Miss ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM, Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, caused $57,000 to be paid to JOHN A. WASHINGTON, being the amount due, with interest, on the first instalment of the purchase money of the home and tomb of WASHINGTON.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS, richest styles, for sale
AT LOW PRICES,
by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

PLATED WINE STANDS
For sale
AT LOW PRICES,
by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS and CASTERS
For sale
AT LOW PRICES,
by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED,
IN THE BEST MANNER,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen,
At
GEO. C. ALLEN'S.

WILLIAM FURNISS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Office No. 35 Wall-st. Residence No. 38 Great Jones-st.

MATRIMONIAL.—I HAVE UNDER MY charge as Ward, a young Miss of seventeen, beautiful, prepossessing, amiable and accomplished. Having become reduced in circumstances and unable to complete her education as desired, I take this method to form the acquaintance of some liberal-minded gentleman of wealth who would take charge of her with a view to matrimony. I would sooner see her an "old man's pet than a young man's slave." Address, in strict confidence. A. B. C. HARENER, New-York Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a
GRAND FESTIVAL
will be given in this City, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
composed of
DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS,
OPERATIC CONCERTS,
TABLEAU VIVANTS,
A GRAND BAL and
A CONCERT A LA MUSARD,
given in the
SALLE DE BAL,
combined in one intellectual carnival, being a free-will offering of Art at the Home and Tomb of Washington, and to preserve the only National Shrine in America.

The most eminent and worthy of our New-York families have given their patronage to our enterprise. Lists of these names are published as fast as received.

The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL :

OPERATIC ARTISTS.
Mme. COLSON, LUCY ESCOTT,
Mons. COLSON, Mr. DURAND,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON, BERNARDI.
The Celebrated Pianist,
DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
MATILDA HERON, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,
and the following ladies and gentlemen from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
have also, in the most cordial manner, given their cooperation, and will appear by the kind permission of
Mr. J. W. WALLACK :
Mr LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS, Mr. SLOAN.
Mrs. HOEY,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN,
and, by permission of
Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE,
the following ladies and gentlemen from
BURTON'S THEATRE :
Miss JULIA DAILY, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS, Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE, Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING, Mr. H. C. JORDAN,
&c., &c., &c.
And the following COMPANIES OF MINSTRELS have also, in the handsomest manner, tendered their services :
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, and
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

A full and tasteful distribution will be made of our noble resources ; and while we feel confident that the public will need no incentive to partake largely of the intellectual feast beyond the merits of the entertainment, few will visit the festival without bearing constantly in their breasts the pleasant sense that each is contributing a son's mite towards maintaining inviolate the home and tomb of the American who was born childless that the nation might call him Father.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
the first day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MORNING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
In which the above distinguished dramatic and musical artists will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Monsieur MUSARD,
Conductor of the Imperial Balls of France and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masqués, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Players, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
the last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
Conductor of the New-York Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES :
A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person..........$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball..........2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening..........1 00
And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of..........25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places :
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers', Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.
Wallack's Theatre, Sibell's,
B. H. Leeds', Scharfenberg & Luis'.
And at the following principal Hotels : Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.
BROOKLYN.
Davis, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.
W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st.
Dickenson's drug store, cor. of Henry and Atlantic sts.
Pierrepont House ; Mansion House.
Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Geo. S. Birch, Librarian of the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard.
Also from the ladies of the Executive Committee and Floor Managers.
And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.
Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.
By order of the Board of Managers.
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) C. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 599 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock ; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents ; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, the spectacular pantomime, compressed into one tableau, THE ARAB GIRL. Nirine, the infant Alice ; Azriel, La Petite Emmeline. Song by Little Fred. The operetta of JENNY JONES, by the "Wren Juvenile Comedians." The new comic pantomime ballet, THE BIRTHDAY. The Aquaria. Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents ; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers : HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts ; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st. ; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, by the American Institute, is now open at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., and will be continued open WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 16, and 17. Admission 25 cents. The complimentary and members' tickets will admit to this exhibition.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL Fair will open at Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Hingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

FOR SALE—A MONEY-MAKING EXHIBITION. None but a cash customer need apply. Address a line to G. S. W., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
NINTH WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee........	Mr. Jefferson
Lord Dundreary........	Mr. Sothern
Coyle........	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott........	Mr. Couldock
Binney........	Mr. Peters
Lieut. Vernon........	Mr. Levick
Florence Trenchard........	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington........	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta........ } her daughters, }	Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana........ } her daughters, }	Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith........	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

Sir Hiccory Heartycheer........	Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer........	Levick
Gaiters, valet to Wildoates........	Peters
Maggie McFarlane, the Bonnie Fish Wife.	Miss McCarthy

With songs, "Caller Herring," and "Coming thro' the Rye."
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge ; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½.

Tickets........50 cents	Children........25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st........	25 cents
Private boxes........$5	Orchestra seats secured........$1

THE GREAT RAVELS,
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
but three nights longer.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1858,
last time but two of BIANCO.
Gabriel Ravel........as........Bianco
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Bibi........Gabriel Ravel
Milord Lead........Francois Ravel
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 15,
The performances will commence with
RICHARD HOFFMAN.
To be succeeded by the petite melodrama of
MATTEO FALCONE.
To conclude with the drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
Boxes and parquette 25 cents ; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½ ; commences at 7¼.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 15.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD ;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.
Also, on the same night, a new Drama, entitled the
PIRATE'S LEGACY.
The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of the
LOTTERY TICKET.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns........Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
THIS AFTEROON AND EVENING, Dec. 15,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

GREAT FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Society for the care of the Aged and Infirm—Institution in West 42d-st.—have leased, for six days, the
ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR
Of Mr. Niblo's Buildings,
and will open the most extensive Fair, on the 27th inst., of the kind ever known—showing the finest specimens of art and mechanical ability, together with the genius of ladies in fancy work and useful articles. These specimens will be on exhibition, with the name of the producer affixed.
It will vary some from the Fairs of the American Institute, or of the Union now exhibiting, in not awarding premiums, and all the stock will be on sale—the funds being all appropriated to the above object.
Committees have been for a year past engaged in procuring specimens, and have met with
GREAT SUCCESS.
Persons wishing to contribute articles, will please send them to the back entrance of Niblo's Garden, (on Crosby-st.,) on Monday morning, Dec. 20. The Committee of Supervision will receive them.
While the Exhibition will afford satisfaction to spectators, there will be a fine opportunity to contribute to the relief of the Aged and Infirm, in the purchase of
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Please delay your purchases until you visit the Fair.
All goods will be sold at
REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st : Messrs. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Park-place and Broadway ; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 651 Broadway ; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway ; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery ; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 220 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

LECTURES.

COOPER LECTURES.
A SERIES OF SIXTEEN LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
On consecutive WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, by the Professors of Yale College, and others of the most distinguished scientific men in the country.
The next four will be delivered by
Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER,
Upon the following subjects :
Dec. 15—*The Air We Breathe.*
Dec. 22—*The Water We Drink.*
Dec. 29—*The Fire That Warms Us.*
Jan. 5—*The Earth We Live Upon.*
Each of which will be fully illustrated with
BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
Single tickets, 25 cents. For the Course $3. For a gentleman and lady, $5 ; which may be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores, Cooper Institute, and
J. W. NORTON, Treasurer,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M.,
Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms : From $20 to $50 per quarter.
A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms : 50 cents per lesson.
A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms : 50 cents per lesson.
Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.
Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.
Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

SIGNORA MARIO (JESSIE M. WHITE) will deliver a lecture on *Italy, Her Present Condition, Efforts and Hopes*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock precisely, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Tickets and programmes to be obtained at the door of the Hall. Price, 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR.—The Anniversary Address will be delivered by the Hon. JAMES T. BRADY at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. Tickets at the door.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT of the Sabbath School will be delivered THIS EVENING, by the Rev. W. MCALLISTER, in the M. E. Church, Willet-st. Subject—*The Two Books.* Tickets 15 cents. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. HATCH, TRANCE MEDIUM, will commence a course of lectures on the 7th of January next, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room, with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, of the City of New-York, will celebrate their joint anniversary, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858. Dinner on table at 6 o'clock. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, President H. B. S., No. 118 Nassau-st. J. SELIGMAN, President G. H. B. S., No. 32 Vesey-st. H. ARONSON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 15 Dey-st.
A. LAZARUS, } Secretaries.
L. COSHLAND, }

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subjects NEXT WEDNESDAY—*Warming and Ventilating of Buildings*, and *Canal Steam Navigation.* Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE !
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE MANAGERS OF THE COLORED Home propose giving a Christmas dinner to the pensioners of that Institution, some three hundred in number, and as this number includes many who have been faithful domestics in families here, we cannot doubt that there are many benevolent persons who would gladly contribute to their enjoyment of this season, now when the infirmities of years or of disease forbid them longer to minister to our comfort. Donations in provisions or money may be sent to the Home, on 65th-st., below 1st-av., care of Mr. McLANE, Steward, or to the house of Mrs. Randolph, No. 90 East 16th-st., or to Mrs. Colgate, No. 114 East 21st-st.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION WITHout injury to the skin, ladies should use Madame LEWENBERG'S Pastilles de Florence ; sold at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., at A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Broadway, (Metropolitan Hotel,) at No. 167 Bowery, and at D. S. BOURDETTE'S, No. 268 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Price, 50 cents a box.
DR. CHILTON'S CERTIFICATE.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.
Having analyzed the Pastilles de Florence, prepared by Madame Lewenberg & Co., I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and may be used upon the skin with good effect.
J. R. CHILTON, M. D.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.—Any person acquainted with the financial affairs of the Company for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1849,) who is disposed to aid the present movement adverse to the Company, is invited to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,516, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—DELIVERABLE IN JANUARY, A high-pressure steam engine, built at the Novelty Works, 12 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke, in perfect running order. It can be seen working at Nos. 261 and 263 Water-st.
T. O. LEROY & CO.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RAVELS AND YBCA MATHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—WOMAN OF THE WORLD—PIRATE'S LEGACY—LOTTERY TICKET.

BOWERY THEATRE—RICHARD HOFFMAN—MATTEO FALCONE—WIZARD SKIFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SANDS, NATHAN'S & CO.'S TROUPE OF AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN ARTISTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIMIC TROUPE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A.M.

The German Mail by the steamship *Hammonia*, hence for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, at 11 o'clock A.M.

☞ J. P. POPE, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of importance was done in Congress yesterday. The House was occupied with the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, and there was some sharp personal rencontres between the two representatives from Texas, Messrs. BRYAN and REGAN. The question will probably be taken today in reference to this case. But the result is doubtful. The Senate was chiefly occupied with discussions on the Pacific Railroad bill. A motion by Senator MASON to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of 32 to 23.

Washington is full of all sorts of wild and exaggerated rumors in reference to Nicaragua. Señor MATA, the Juarez Minister to this Government, is expected at Washington, as the representative of Mexico, but the friends of Gen. ROBLES protest against his reception, as ROBLES is expected soon to be at the head of Mexican affairs. It is said that the diplomatic corps in Washington are in favor of the Robles Party.

The Secretary of War has been required to furnish estimates of the military force necessary to garrison forts in Mexico, in conformity with the recommendation of the President in his Message. The Military Committee of the House has refused to report a bill for the increase of the Army. It is stated that the Judiciary Committee will report a bill amending the Neutrality laws, and removing the present hindrances to commerce, whatever they may be. General JEREZ disapproves and regrets the course of the British in Nicaraguan affairs.

By the way of St. Louis we have reports again of trouble in Southern Kansas, robberies, house-burnings and other depredations, which are represented as occasioned by a disposition of certain parties to disregard the compromise effected between Governor DENVER and the people last June.

In regard to the failure of the *Hermann* to stop for the *Washington's* passengers at San Juan del Sur, Capt. CAVENDY publishes in another column a statement which throws the burden of explanation upon the Company which sent out the latter vessel. The substance of his statement is that he was not chartered by them for such a purpose—that he received no sufficient instructions, and no supplies of money or provisions,—and that he could not have stopped without the most serious inconvenience and loss. The inference from his letter is that the Company made no sufficient preparations to fulfill the engagements into which they had entered with their passengers.

The favorable reports of the mining operations at Pike's Peak are confirmed, and the gold is said to be more abundant than in California. The miners, it appears, have taken the first steps towards erecting a new territory, and have elected members to the Kansas legislature. Mr. DAVIS, the new delegate to Congress from Kansas, is now on his way to Washington.

An active emigration to the gold and silver mines of Arizona is setting in from Texas and Arkansas. The hostile disposition of the Camanches will, however, check the movement, unless the Government takes measures for their pacification. Many of the frontier settlers have abandoned their locations for fear of the savages, who have already committed various excesses.

The Pacific Telegraph line was yesterdav completed to Lexington, Mo., three hundred miles west of St. Louis. It will be extended to Kansas city this week.

Navigation in the River and Bay yesterday was almost entirely suspended in consequence of the dense fog which has hung over the City for the last day or two. Several collisions, but none of a very serious nature, occurred on the ferries. The Sound steamers were all detained, and there was but one arrival during the whole of yesterday. There were no departures.

JAMES LEAHY, proprietor of the liquor-store No. 379 Water-street, and his nephew, WILLIAM STAPLETON, were arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of having set fire to the above store at a late hour Monday night, with a view to pocket the insurance, which amounted to $1,200. Fire Marshal BAKER examined the facts of the case, and it was under his direction that the suspected parties were arrested.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon. Mr. BRUENINGHAUSEN, who was the successful candidate for Governor of the Almshouse at the recent election, was invited by an unanimous vote to occupy, as a member of the Board, for the remainder of the year, the seat rendered vacant by C. V. ANDERSON'S death. An elaborate and interesting report on the proposed Foundling Hospital was received and ordered to be printed. Considerable discussion took place with reference to the course purposed to be pursued in the event of the lowest bidder for supplying beef to the different institutions failing to take up the contract. Charges of bogus bidding were pretty freely made, and it was finally resolved that the contract should be given to the next lowest bidder in the case of any failure on the part of the one to whom it had been regularly awarded.

The cause of SLATER *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD, which was commenced on Monday in the Superior Court, was continued yesterday, and will probably occupy the Court to-morrow.

The Historical Society celebrated its fifty-fourth anniversary last evening. Prof. GEO. W. GREEN delivered an address on the "Life and Genius of THOMAS CRAWFORD."

The trial of ALLIBONE and NEWHALL, at Philadelphia, for conspiracy in the case of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was resumed on Monday. The prosecution attempted to get in the testimony of an assignee of the Bank in relation to assets, but, after an elaborate argument, the question was overruled. Transactions between ALLIBONE and NEWHALL, immediately preceding the suspicion, was proved.

At Columbia, S. C., in the case of the *Echo*, Judge MAGRATH has refused to discharge the prisoners, and they are remanded for trial. They are confined in Charleston Jail.

A destructive fire has occurred at Cairo, Ill. The "Springfield Block" was burned, and the total loss is about $30,000; partly insured.

Sales were made yesterday of only 500 bales Cotton, at previous prices. Breadstuffs, Coffee, Rice and Molasses were inactive. Provisions continue depressed. Sugars were in good demand. Spirits Turpentine was in request at firmer rates. Tallow was brisker and scarce. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Navies of the World.

In preparing the following comparative view of the naval armaments of the world, we have been anxious to ascertain as accurately as possible the present available efficiency of those armaments; and to illustrate the extraordinary developement, to which the Russian war gave so vigorous an impulse, of the steam marine of war. We have, therefore, omitted all consideration of the Russian Navy, which is now in process of reconstruction, and of navies like those of Sweden and Denmark, from which we have nothing to learn, since they remain like our own, upon the footing of thirty years ago, and are even in the rear of our own progress. Neither of them possesses a single screw line-of-battle ship, and the fleet of gunboats, by which Sweden holds the Gulf of Bothnia, consists mainly of sailing vessels. The Navy of Spain would claim no more consideration in a paper of this kind, were it not of special interest to us, in connection with the present aspect of our relations with that Power.

We should add that our account of the French Navy rests mainly upon personal observations, made during the past Summer, and upon documents prepared for the use of a foreign Government; the French Minister having forbidden, by a recent circular to the Press, any specific statistical publications with regard to the naval force of France. The object of this prohibition it is not easy to divine, though it may be supposed to have a reference to those sinister designs upon "somebody," which the Third NAPOLEON is so generally believed to be cherishing.

Of Steam Line-of-Battle Ships, carrying from 60 to 131 guns, and propelled by force varying from 200 to 700 horse-power.

England has 52... France, 33.... Holland, 1.... Austria, 1

Of Sailing Line-of-Battle Ships, carrying from 60 to 120 guns.

England has 44.. France, 23.. Holland, 9.. Spain, 6.. U. S. 6

In the above force we include, of course, only vessels actually launched, and either actually in commission or capable of being fitted for sea within a reasonable delay. But on "decomposing" the figures of the sailing fleet, we find that three of the six American liners, the *Pennsylvania, Columbus* and *North Carolina*, are really only fit to remain where they now are—in "ordinary." The same is true of two of the Spanish liners, and of a certain proportion of those of England and France. The others may be reckoned among the forces which may be made available by the application of steam. The liners of England and France are undergoing this transformation; and it was the intention of the Government of Lord PALMERSTON to form out of the superannuated English ships a strong squadron of "blockships." The present Administration, we believe, has virtually given up this project, and rests content with the *nine* ships of this kind bequeathed to it by its predecessors. One, at least, of the vessels formerly reckoned by our own naval authorities among the 74s, the *Franklin*, is now rebuilding into a screw of 54 guns at Portsmouth, and when completed may take rank with ships like the *Edinburgh* and the *Russel*, of the English coast squadron.

Very different are the steam line-of-battle ships here enumerated. In this branch of the service the French fleet may claim a just preëminence. The steam liners of France have been built on the basis of the experience acquired by England, and although numerically inferior to the British, are probably more directly available for warlike purposes than the larger force of their rivals. The armament of the first-class French liners consists now of six 84s, sixty long 30-pounders and fifty-four 30-pounder Paixhans. The type of these magnificent vessels may be taken to be the *Algesiras*, built by M. DUPUY DE LOME, and launched in 1857. On her trial trip this ship made the fastest passage ever known to Algiers from Marseilles, in 32 hours, at the average rate of 12 knots per hour. At this rate she consumed 45 tons of coal per day, and with an expenditure of 70 tons per day, reached a speed of 14 knots. The *Duke of Wellington* and *Marlborough*, the leading ships of the English steam-navy, have never, we believe, exceeded an average of 13 knots, but at this rate we have no vessel-of-war, excepting the *Niagara*, which can claim equality with them. The *Emperor*, the only Austrian screw-liner now afloat, though two others are building, one at Venice and one at Pola, is described as a splendid vessel of 100 guns, and is, doubtless, a very fine ship.

Of Steam-Frigates, carrying from 20 to 54 guns, and propelled by a force of from 150 to 1,000 horse power:

England has 19.. France 28.. Holland 3.. Spain 2.. U. S. 6.

Of sailing-frigates, carrying from 32 to 54 guns:

England 91.. France 54.. Holland 12.. Spain 10.. U. S. 12.. Austria 6.

The steam-frigate of the first-class is now to be classed as a smaller line-of-battle-ship. It has no advantages over the larger vessels of this rank in point of speed, and is liable of course, therefore, to be forced into unequal encounters with its superiors; but for the ordinary purposes of a navy in times of peace it has great availability. The proportions of our own vessels of this class, and the character of the Dahlgren armament, (always supposing its utility in time of war,) entitle them really to rank with heavy liners; and we have achieved a higher success with these vessels than with any others of our present Navy. The English frigates, also, such as the *Impérieuse, Euryalus, Arrogant, Shannon* and *Mersey*, which have been built within the last six years, maintain the ancient reputation of England on a nearer level with that of France than the larger ships of her Britannic Majesty. The *Mersey* is a particularly favorable specimen of these vessels. She was launched in the Spring of the present year, is fitted with engines of 1,000 horse-power, and carries an armament of 40 guns, 32's and 68's. The respective force in steam and sailing frigates of England and France significantly illustrates the secret of the momentary superiority of the latter Power in disposable steam-force. England is encumbered with a larger amount of "old material" than her rival; but, with a prudence and foresight which we should be glad to see imitated nearer home, she is freeing herself of this incumbrance as rapidly as is consistent with a just economy and an aristocratic Admiralty. Her paddle-wheel steamers, too, of which a division appeared in the great review at Spithead in April, 1856, are more numerous than the French; but we believe the American Government is alone at the present moment in the *enterprise* of adding to this now useless arm of its service, and in seriously considering paddle-wheel packets like the *Adriatic* and the *Baltic* as available additions to its war-force.

Steam-Corvettes, Sloops-of-war and Avisos, mounting from 5 to 20 guns, and of from 50 to 350 horse-power:

England, 156.. France, 129.. Holland, 7.. Spain, 15.. U S., 12.. Austria, 5

The utility of vessels of this class has been seriously impaired by the development of the gun-boat system, which has introduced vessels of equal speed and less draught, carrying heavy armaments of from 2 to 5 guns of the largest calibre, and navigable at a much smaller expense, in the place of the heterogeneous craft thus classified. Still, the figures we have given will show that in the event of a maritime war, France and England particularly, possess a means of tormenting our coasts and our commerce, with ships of this calibre, which deserves the attention of our authorities. The French steam corvette of 16 to 20 guns is a very vexatious style of vessel. Great pains have been bestowed by the French upon this class of vessel, and we give the dimensions of one of its best types, launched at Bordeaux in 1857, as a means of comparison with the three best vessels of the same denomination which we now possess—the *Hartford, Brooklyn* and *Lancaster*—launched, but not yet ready for sea, under the act of Congress for building five new sloops-of-war: Length, 230 feet; to water line, 36 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; displacement, 1,966 tons; armament, 4 long and 12 short sixty-pounders of the French, or sixty-eights of our own, calibre.

Sailing Corvettes, &c., carrying from 10 to 20 guns.

England.	France.	Holland.	Spain.	Austria.	United States.
105	138	21	23	12	21.

Passing over now the small fry of brigs and schooners detailed for revenue and coast duty in the various countries, we come to the new and more important classes of small steam-vessels, of which France and England have now a small squadron in the American waters. The steam gun-boat is a wiry little monster, ranging from 200 to 800 tons burden, from 4 feet 3 inches to 12 feet of draft, carrying from 2 to 6 68 or 84-pounder guns, and making from 7 to 13 knots, with steam-power varying from 20 to 350 horses. She depends for the force of her remonstrances, more upon the range and calibre than the number of her cannon. The French type gun-boat throwing a ball of 84 pounds a distance of 3,500 yards, and, lying as a speck upon the water, would thus prove herself a very disagreeable antagonist with a vessel much her superior in size and number of guns. Of these vessels we possess not one, against more than 200 in the service of England, and very nearly as large a number in the Navy of France. Holland herself counts 36, and Austria 20 of such vessels, and they are now building in the port of Ferrol, in Spain. The French gun-boats are constructed on a more uniform model than the English, and are doubtless of at least equal efficiency. The English West India squadron now contains five of these vessels, and we have reason to believe that a larger number has been dispatched from France to these waters.

Of the bomb-vessels and floating batteries brought into being during the Russian war, and the former of which, at least, have established their character as a new and most dangerous vessel-of-war, we reserve an account, with an examination of the naval *personnel* of the different nations, for another occasion, contenting ourselves now with summing up the results of our first inquiry, in regard to the actual steam force of the world—and omitting all reference to the sailing ships, as not to be considered in dealing with the *future* of our Navy:

	Line-of-battle.	Frigates.	Steam-sloops, &c.	Gunboats.
England	52	19	156	200
France	33	28	129	200
Holland	1	3	7	36
Austria	1	—	5	20
United States	—	6	12	—
Spain	—	2	15	—

We leave these figures to carry their own lesson. In any sudden naval encounter with the world, or with any strong naval power, we can now count *immediately* upon exactly 18 vessels, of a class available for the modern warfare of the seas. To this force, from the vessels now in course of construction, or capable of completion in an efficient sense, might in six months be added one-half as many more. But of the two extreme terms of naval efficiency, the steam-liner and the gun-boat, we have not a single unquestionable specimen. And yet we talk of going to war with a first-class naval power!

French Politics.

The Government prosecution of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT is one of the most startling events with which even modern France has ever furnished the historian. An example of oppression which would have been neither strange nor surprising in the Middle Ages when Ignorance was king and did whatsoever it listed, presents all the aspects of a serious farce when it is brought out, or, to use a professional phrase, "revived" in this age of steam and iron.

The greatest evil of such ambition as that which animates the Emperor of the French, is that it can never be satiated. Its very triumphs goad it on to further attempts, whose success again induces still greater trials, until at length, misled by the insolence of its pretensions, it grasps at the unattainable and fails miserably. NAPOLEON'S astuteness has hitherto consisted in closely watching the temper of the French people, and artfully availing himself of their horror of certain evils, for the purpose of establishing others more endurable to them and more serviceable to himself. In this manner he relieved them of the anarchy which, under the abused name of freedom, incompetent Dictators had fastened upon France, and he reduced the chaos of incomplete liberty to the tranquillity of an orderly despotism. The change pleased the French, because it was novel. It humored their volatile fancy, because of the vividness of the contrast. It possessed for them also the false charm of supplying them with what they all professed to look for, namely, a stable Government which might command the respect of other nations and the internal peace of the country and the world. For a time, the French sickened of Freedom, as they had learned to understand it, and were content with the despotism of ambition which they fondly believed would remain moderate. There was enough in the history of ambition from DARIUS to ALEXANDER—from ALEXANDER to CÆSAR—from CÆSAR to CROMWELL—from CROMWELL to the great NAPOLEON—to demonstrate how much they hoped against hope, when they believed that ambition, founded upon wrong, could ever satisfy itself. But the lessons of the past, which are lost upon most nations, have ever had the least weight with the French. NAPOLEON was an idea. There had been time enough between 1815 and 1848 even to make him a new idea, and they seized, *mors à dents*, the bit which he fastened in their gaping mouths. If he has since ridden them as only mounted beggars know how to ride, it is their business, and they must bear as they may the burden which they have taken upon themselves.

But there must, in the nature of things, be a point beyond which even French endurance will not go. And how nearly this culminating effort of NAPOLEON III. to stifle the expression of individual opinion approaches that point, time will show.

A more high-handed effort against the last vestige of public right in France has never been made than is disclosed by this prosecution of MONTALEMBERT. The Emperor's interference with the Press of France, which his constant critical supervision has succeeded in completely emasculating and degrading into a mere record of the literary and dramatic gossip of Paris, had already created feelings of strong dissatisfaction among the better-informed classes of French society. With the example before them of England, within a few miles of their shores, and of the United States whose friendship and esteem the mass of the French people ardently desire to preserve, it is not difficult to conceive how galling the restrictions on the Press must have been to a people who number extreme sensitiveness among their especial failings. But,—as has been the case in all popular ebullitions,—a more than usually prominent cause of irritation has been wanting to excite a general demonstration of popular indignation at the tyranny which, in prohibiting the expression of opinion, fairly out-Russias Russia. We are very much mistaken if that point has not been reached in the case of MONTALEMBERT. We doubt not that the Emperor has well judged his risk and appreciated all of its dangers that were visible to his ambition. But nothing blinds a man so much as ambition, and the more he serves it the thicker grows the veil before his eyes.

MONTALEMBERT, once a Legitimist, then the friend of the Empire, until the confiscation of the Orleans property, when, appearing to have foreseen the futility of his hope, that NAPOLEON'S ambition would be satisfied with the attainment of an Imperial throne, he turned upon the master whom he ought never to have served, and opposed him more and more bitterly down to this day,—MONTALEMBERT has just been convicted of having written against the Government an article which may have been imprudently severe, but which, nevertheless, contains nothing against the tyranny of NAPOLEON that posterity will refuse to echo. Supported at his trial by the avowedly friendly presence of some of the most distinguished men of France, his calm and dignified reassertion of the sentiments which he had written elicited the spontaneous applause of the spectators. The Judges placed guards in various parts of the Court to prevent so pointed an expression of popular approval, and the audience were mute in obedience to the force arrayed against them. But opinion still exists in France, even though its free declaration be denied. It not only exists, but grows—expands—and will continue to do both, until it bursts the bonds with which the overwrought ambition of NAPOLEON has sought to circumscribe it. The cause for which MONTALEMBERT has just been condemned to six months' imprisonment, is the cause of Freedom, now brought home to the highest intellectual circles of France. NAPOLEON has arrayed the learning and the respectability of the country on the side of the less prominent but equally disgusted pamphleteers and newspaper writers, who have so long suffered as such men as MONTALEMBERT and his friends will not suffer,—in silence. The battle between NAPOLEON and the Press, has, we believe, come to a crisis in the case of MONTALEMBERT, and has not, by any means, ended with his incarceration. Were the odds ten times as strong as they are against the Press, the result could only be a question of days or months; but, whatever the power of NAPOLEON may be, we are inclined to look upon the MONTALEMBERT persecution as the beginning of the end. He is stretching his tyranny to its utmost tension, and it seems very like to snap.

The Mount Vernon Fund—Note From Chevalier Wikoff.

We have received the following interesting, but rather mysterious, note from Chevalier WIKOFF, which we hasten to lay before the public:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An editorial article appeared in your columns of yesterday, commenting on the forthcoming Mount Vernon Festival at the Academy of Music, in which you thought fit to introduce my name. You stated that "the general management of the whole affair had been intrusted to my hands." Allow me to set you right at once by declaring this announcement to be untrue. The Festival, as far as I know anything about it, is under the sole direction of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association.

So much for the facts of the case. Now, a word as to the motive which inspired the article in the TIMES If the object was to damage the Festival, and sneer at the noble band of women connected with it, then was it a lamentable display of bad taste and worse tact on the part of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which public opinion will, assuredly, not approve. If it were, further, sought to irritate and wound the feelings of the other persons mentioned in the article in question, then I have only to say that it was most unjustifiable, and unworthy of any respectable journal. If, however, the real purpose of the Editor was merely to have a fling at me, then I have simply to reply that the NEW-YORK TIMES is welcome to toss me in its blanket-sheet whenever so disposed. But, why, I demand in behalf of common justice, is this attempted at the expense of innocent parties? Why, for the sake of a cutting gibe at so humble a person as myself, are the names of ladies dragged coarsely into print? Why, above all, is an effort made to traduce a Festival given in the sacred name of Mount Vernon?

I appeal to the better judgment of the Editor of the TIMES, and invoke a reconsideration of this unprovoked attack on private individuals whose sex ought alone to protect them.

Your very obedient servant,

HENRY WIKOFF.

We beg to assure the Chevalier WIKOFF that our offence was not intentional,—but the result solely of thoughtlessness, and, (not to put too fine a point upon it,) of ignorance. We were not conscious of trespassing in the least upon the sacred immunities of his sex, in our remarks upon his connection with the approaching Mount Vernon festivities. So gallant a Chevalier certainly can have only himself to blame for misleading the public and the Press into so sad a blunder. If he has been imitating the example of the Chevalier D'EON, who is the only other epicene Knight we can now recall, he ought also to have emulated his magnanimity.

As to the matter-of-fact involved, we believe we are under the necessity, upon reconsideration, of confessing our mistake. The Chevalier's name was originally upon the list of Floor Managers for the grand Ball; but no man can do everything, and Mr. WIKOFF'S incessant occupation in supervising the delicate and sometimes embarassing little affairs of the *Herald* office,—superadded to the urgent and indeed rather peremptory requisition of the Lady Managers who have, as he justly remarks, the "sole direction" of the Festival, led to its withdrawal. We are glad to infer from the tone of the Chevalier's note that this little incident has not in the least abated the fervor of his zeal in what he very appropriately styles this "sacred cause." He must permit us to add—as we do without any intrusive inquiry into his motives—that his own rather free and characteristically unostentatious proclamation of his services in this connection, aided the delusion into which we were betrayed by the original announcement of his name. As we have not the slightest intention of tossing him in "our blanket"—and should very reluctantly (considering the immunities of his sex) witness that unmanly outrage if performed upon him by anybody else—we trust he will acquit us, wholly and entirely, of the base and detestable designs of which he seems to suspect us.

As to the other ladies whose defence the Chevalier, with such well-affected but self-forgetful gallantry, so rashly espouses, we have nothing to say. Why the mere mention of the name of all or any one of them should of necessity imply a sneer, the Chevalier may know,—we certainly cannot imagine. That they themselves do not shrink from publicity with any such horror as the Chevalier affects on their behalf, is shown by the fact that they are conspicuously advertised by themselves in each of the daily papers every morning. We have said not one syllable of any one of them to which the most disinterested and unprejudiced stranger could possibly take exception,—and it is anything but kind in the Chevalier,—and certainly transcends the ordinary maliciousness of his sex,—to insinuate that the complimentary mention of their names must of necessity be intended to "irritate and wound their feelings." We trust that upon reconsideration, Mr. WIKOFF will tender them his apologies for so great a wrong.

As to the Festival itself, we repeat the expression of our cordial satisfaction at the prospect of its brilliant success. The preparations for every part of it are of the most complete and elaborate character,—and there is every reason to believe that it will prove eminently worthy of the estimable ladies who have it in charge, and of the noble cause in which their energies are so worthily enlisted.

The Laws of Health.

Colonel WETMORE is said to have astounded the assemblage of sages and philosophers collected at the rooms of the Historical Society, a week ago, by the announcement that the ratio of mortality was greater in New-York than in any other city on the Continent, owing to the ignorance of the people on the subjects of light, heat, and ventilation,—and apparently taking advantage of the sensation he had created, he forthwith moved and carried a resolution inviting Dr. REID, of Edinburg, to come over and deliver us lectures thereon. We hope Dr. REID may accept, and that the public may have a chance of hearing what he has to say. But we greatly fear that it is, after all, not so much want of information that sends us to our graves, in this alarming manner, as want of will to mend our ways. Lectures, we all know and admit, are a very good mode of giving instruction, and of whiling away Winter's evenings in country towns, but we doubt greatly whether even Dr. REID'S lucubrations will lower our mortality, or air our rooms, or ventilate our cars. He has and can have very little to tell us, which we have not all of us been familiar with for years.

To be sure, he may suggest considerations and consequences, and collateral incidents attaching to an unhealthy mode of life, which might not otherwise have occurred to us, but all the leading sanitary laws are as well known to the New-York public as any other public. We all know that the carbon exhaled from other people's lungs, is poison for ours; that living in too high a temperature is in the last degree debilitating; that it relaxes the muscles, weakens the nerves, lends an unnatural stimulus to the circulation, and lowers the whole tone of the system. We know that sudden and violent changes of a low to a high temperature, or *vice versa*, are trying and dangerous for the lungs. We know that a constant and uninterrupted supply of fresh air, unadulterated either by gas, or animal or other exhalations, is one of the first necessities of life. We know that sunlight plays almost as important a part in sustaining and promoting health as air or food. We know that plants deprived of it are colorless and sickly; that men that grow up in valleys into which it does not enter, are often disgusting idiots; that inhabitants of dark rooms and cellars are apt to be scrofulous and weak-eyed.

There is hardly a man or woman of average education or ordinary intelligence in this City who does not know all this and a good deal more of the same sort perfectly well. Our school girls can repeat it by rote with much more fulness and accuracy, than we can. All our fine ladies are perfectly familiar with it. It is not our memories or intellects that are in fault, and these are the only portions of our composition that Col. WETMORE proposes to have doctored by the Scotch philosopher. We have the sanitary creed by heart. Our faith is lively, but it produces no works.

The real cause of a great deal of our unhealthy living is to be found in our moral, rather than in our mental constitution. If we carried our knowledge into practice, nine-tenths of our men and women would have ruddy cheeks and good digestions. There is hardly a woman or girl in New-York, or man either, who does not know that at least two hours daily of exercise in the open air is essential for the enjoyment of vigorous health; and yet there are but few men, women, or children, who take any exercise, except under the pressure of necessity in the transaction of business. Our women rarely walk, except from the kitchen or parlor to their bed-rooms; our men, from the stage to their offices. Two-thirds of our growling dyspeptics are people who have read sanitary works *ad infinitum*, and can "talk health" as glibly as Dr. REID himself, and yet deliberately rise at 7, sit at a desk until 5, hurry home in a crowded car, dine heartily at 6, and go to bed at 12, with flabby muscles, jaded stomach, and shattered nerves. All the "young people" know perfectly well that one of the first requisites for the retention of roses in their cheeks is passing the night in bed; and yet, two thirds of the young New-Yorkers will never be found in bed, for the next four months, on any night on which they can get a friend to ask them to pass it in full dress in a hot parlor.

Most New-York fathers and mothers know that cold is the parent of vigor; that it is icy North which in all ages has produced the conquering races; that there is a fixed and constant relation between frosty air and strength and energy; that the human frame withers under excessive heat—not so rapidly, perhaps, but full as certainly, as the flowers or the grass; and yet, what New-York father is there who, from the moment he can afford "modern improvements," does not place his children in a temperature of 80 or 90 degrees, generated by the hot, dry blasts of a furnace, and keep them there from infancy to manhood. The New-York mother knows perfectly well that sun-light is essential for the healthiness of her house, but she, nevertheless, takes the most elaborate precautions that not a beam of it may ever enter one of her rooms. She knows its value tolerably well, but she prefers fresh colors in carpets. The children and herself suffer slowly, imperceptibly, at first, and perhaps only in the long run, but sunshine makes velvet pile lose its brilliancy, manifestly, in a few months.

In like manner we all know that one of the worst things that can befall us at the close of a hard day's work is to be confined for an hour or two in a close car, heated by a red-hot stove and by the breath and exhalations of a hundred moist, mud-bespattered passengers, and yet how many of us will consent to have a window opened? How many of us would not far sooner run the risk twice a day of having half a dozen tubercular deposits made in his lungs by foul air, than encounter a single cold in the head, or to make one vigorous remonstrance with the companies who condemn us to such hazards. We allow all the avenue cars to be crammed to suffocation, with people of all ages and sizes, and conditions of body, without a single aperture by which one purifying blast of oxygen can enter. We allow our Railroad cars to be hermetically sealed, and heated in a spasmodic manner by occasional fires piled on iron, and then by ignorant or careless brakemen, the temperature to be raised one half hour to 100°, and the next to fall to 40°, and we never complain.

Will Dr. REID cure all this? Will he go beyond telling us what the laws of health are, and tell us something that will induce us to attend to them when we know them? Will he mend our moral training at the same time that he attends to our physical? Will he impress us all, as we ought to be impressed, with the conviction that keeping our bodies in health is one of our highest moral duties—a duty which we owe, not—according to the common notion—to ourselves only, but to our friends and relatives, to society and to our country? If he can do anything on this matter, the sooner he comes, the better. If not, the sanitary works already in our libraries suffice for us.

A PERSONAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mr. BUCHANAN has at last placed us under substantial obligations. He has given orders that the TIMES is to receive no "facilities" at the Executive Departments. This is equivalent to a pledge that he will make no more promises of fair-dealing, and will, therefore, break none. He abandons the flimsy pretension to fairness and decency by which he has hitherto humbugged the Press, and gives notice, frankly and distinctly, that he intends to be the news-runner for one to the exclusion of others. This is manly and straight-forward, and is a good deal more creditable to the President than the paltry trickery which has hitherto characterized his connection with the *Herald* establishment.

That concern has had a good many slippery persons in its employment,—men who would stick at nothing to serve their ends, and who could be relied on for any service which its exigencies might require. But Mr. BUCHANAN has distanced them all in the treachery and hardihood of his professional performances. He has labored under the very common infirmity of supposing that his operations were so exceedingly skillful as to be quite concealed from observation,—but he is not the first "J. B." who has fallen into the mistake of supposing himself to be "devilish sly."

When the *Niagara* was going out upon her first Telegraphic Expedition, the leading journals of this City applied for permission to send reporters on board. This was refused by the President, on the ground that there were not accommodations for all who would wish to go, and that, therefore, to be perfectly impartial, *none* could be admitted. This seemed just, and the Press acquiesced. The day before the *Niagara* sailed, Mr. BUCHANAN *himself telegraphed permission for a Herald reporter to go*, under the guise of Private Secretary to Prof. MORSE.

This single incident illustrates the general style of Mr. BUCHANAN'S treatment of the Press. We can add to the catalogue of such performances whenever we deem it necessary. For *two years* in succession, after deluding the City journals into the belief that they were to receive his Message at the same moment, he has given copies in advance to the *Herald*. And the motive of this extraordinary subserviency has been to purchase the puffs of that congenial sheet.

We are glad to have at last escaped the embarrassment of the President's pretended fairness. We ask no favors of him or of the Departments. All we desire is that he will no longer humbug us by promises of fairness which he never intends to keep.

Sanitary Matters.

The Senate's Sanitary Committee has ceased to take testimony, and now has nothing to do but to bundle its voluminous documents into a report to the body that spoke it into existence and be forgotten. The Committee commenced its sessions towards the last of October, and has averaged more than two sittings a week ever since. It has received the impressions, crude sometimes and sometimes well concocted, of a large number of medical men; endured the tedious disquisitions of sundry City officers who, as to any sanitary inspection, are masters of the art "how not to do it," but who, quite unlike the sage AGASSIZ, can afford "to waste time in making money" at the City's expense, and gathered hints enough of the causes of our startling mortality to elaborate a most valuable essay upon the sanitary demands of the Metropolis. Whether the Committee has statesmanship enough in it to seize the essential principles, for violating which we so terribly suffer, and embody them in an act for the regulation of tenement houses, the control of noxious nuisances, and the supervision of whatever largely affects the public health, we are likely to see soon after the State Legislature convenes. In truth, however, it is not so much law that we need, as the execution of existing laws. Without a particle more of power than is now conferred upon the City Inspector, a competent man in his place could vastly diminish the sickness and mortality of New-York. Attention turns now away from the Committee, whose recommendations will be distant in their effects, to the Mayor, on whom immediate and important responsibility devolves. The new charter makes it his duty to nominate, and the Aldermens' to confirm, a head for the Sanitary Department. Mr. MORTON'S term of office expires on the last of December. No one believes that his Honor will saddle the City with another such incubus as City Inspectors have been of late, but to select the proper man for the place is not an enviable task. The universal sentiment is that no man but one of superior medical skill is fit for it. But besides the delicate duty of recognizing the occult or apparent causes of epidemic diseases, he must be competent to decide whether the unwholesome air of a locality is chargeable to purely local causes, or to those which lie deeper and are dependent on the defective drainage of a large district, and be endowed beside with judgment to dictate and firmness to enforce the necessary abatements and improvements. The new man, to do his duty intelligently, must be physician, philosopher, geologist and surveyor, to start with. We have great faith in the Mayor's desire to nominate the right man, and more in the boldness of the new Board of Aldermen than of the old, to confirm him when found.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The proprietors of the Springfield, Illinois, *Journal* advertise that they intend to publish verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Legislature of that State, during its approaching session, which is expected to be one of unusual interest. There are, without doubt, many persons in the Eastern States who would be interested in these discussions. The Daily *Journal* is offered for the session at one dollar and a half.

NEW CHURCH.—The new Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., was dedicated a few days since. It is said to be one of the most elegant structures of the kind in the country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS FROM COURTS AND JURY ROOMS.—Mr. A. OAKEY HALL lectured upon this subject in the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. The topic was one upon which, of all others, Mr. HALL is most qualified to speak. His professional reputation, and the general interest felt in the subject, drew together quite a numerous audience in spite of the unfavorable weather. Mr. HALL commenced by pointing out the instruction as well as interest to be derived from a contemplation of the lights and shadows of a court-room, for there the drama was enacted in all its unity and in perfect accordance with real life; there, too, the *dramatis personæ* are to be seen, men who are afterwards transferred to the written page. In the course of his lecture Mr. HALL alluded to the wretched accommodations of our Law Courts, but his expectation of "better things to come" were not more hopeful than present appearances would seem to warrant. Mr. HALL is, perhaps, not far wrong in looking for the improvements which we so much need, "when the new City Hall shall have been completed, some time during the next century—when it has been built of Egyptian marble, brought over by a Transatlantic Railway, and on cars propelled by the expansive force of air." Mr. HALL sketched in a very pleasant manner the occupants of a court-room—judges, juries, lawyers, litigants and audience—and he concluded by expressing the hope that, if the dryness of the subject and the wetness of the evening had conspired to make his remarks uninteresting, he might be allowed "to move for a new trial." The lecturer was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause, showing that the audience appreciated the telling points of his discourse.

THE STATEN ISLAND BONFIRE—WHAT IT HAS ALREADY COST.—The taxpayers of Staten Island have a pleasant prospect before them. The troops still invest the Quarantine grounds, and as their expenses will average $500 a day from the start, and, furthermore, as somebody must pay the bill, the County is likely to be called on to foot an account of some $50,000 for the military luxury. How much longer the account will be kept open, nobody knows so well as the Staten Islanders themselves; moreover, there must be added to this the value of the burned buildings ($300,000) which were the property of the State, and personal property consumed to the amount of $50,000. The Commissioners of Emigration have sued the County for the recovery of damages to the amount of these two items. The Health Officer sues for $10,000 damages, the Physician of Marine Hospital for $2,000, the Assistant Physician for $500 and the Deputy Health Officer for $1,000. The total of damages and military expenses cannot fall short of $406,500. The Committee appointed by the meeting held at Richmond, on the 20th of September, to look out for the interests of the County, has done nothing except to prepare a memorial to the Legislature which incorporates Judge METCALF's decision—that the arson was justifiable because the Castleton Board of Health pronounced the Quarantine a nuisance. The fact announced some days since, that the Chief of the Sepoys had engaged rooms at Congress Hall for the Winter, looks as if it was intended to give the Legislature the opportunity, if it wants one, to turn the $406,500 over to the State's account.

THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Board of Representatives of the New-York Fire Department was held at Firemen's Hall on Monday night. The Treasurer reports there was remaining to the credit of the Department, at his last Annual Report, the sum of $2,752 34; since which time he has received from various sources the sum of $42,042 33—which, in the aggregate, amounts to $44,794 77. In that amount is included $12,500 for Bonds and Mortgages canceled. The disbursements for the same period have amounted to $42,000 19, including $12,500 re-invested on Bond and Mortgage, and $1,302 paid the children of GEORGE W. TRENCHARD, deceased—that amount having been invested in the Permanent Fund of the Department as a special trust during their minority, the principal payable to them on their arriving at the age of 21 years; that sum—$1,302—having been paid out of the current receipts of the year, has left the Permanent Fund of the Department unimpaired—leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund, of $1,894 48. The Permanent Fund, including Trust Fund, remains unimpaired, and is the same as at last report—amounting to $95,250, invested as follows: $95,000 on Bonds and Mortgages, and $250 in Manhattan Bank Stock. The Board of Trustees in their report call earnest attention to the necessity of a careful scrutiny of all applications for admissions in the Department, that they be men of physical ability and good moral character.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Health Commissioners held a special meeting at noon yesterday, and received the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the report of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to lighterage and stevedores. In the report, which was exceedingly lengthy, the Committee expressed their inability to adopt the conclusions of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and their conviction that the business of lighterage and stevedore work should continue under the immediate direction of the Health Officer, and the work confined to one individual or firm, for each branch; but in order to give every opportunity for competition for the work, and to silence every cause of complaint in regard thereto, they recommend that the Health-Officer be requested to invite proposals therefor during the season, and that he give the same to the individuals or firms, respectively, who shall offer to do it at the lowest rate, provided satisfactory bonds be given by them for its faithful performance, as well as the observance of the necessary requirements and restrictions. The report was accepted, and it was directed that it be printed, together with the report of the Chamber of Commerce. A resolution in favor of inviting the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants of New-York to make suggestions to the Commissions with regard to Quarantine regulations, was presented by Mr. MORTON, and laid over till Friday, on which day, at noon, the Board will meet again.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The first Lecture in the Course before this celebrated Female Institution was given on Monday evening, at Rutgers-street Church. By 8 o'clock, notwithstanding the severe rain-storm, not less than 1,400 had assembled to hear the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who delivered the opening lecture on "The Beautiful," rewritten expressly for the occasion. The second evening of the Course promises an entertainment of a high order—a Poem by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the author of the famous papers in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will successively occupy an evening and add to the attractions of this popular Course. Much credit is due Mr. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal of the Institute, for throwing open to the public these lectures before the young ladies of this Institution.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Last night a new and well-executed counterfeit on the Railroad Bank, of Nantucket, R. I., was circulated in the City. In the Sixth Ward quite a number of the worthless bills were received by shopkeepers in payment for goods. Two of the rogues engaged in the passing of this "queer" money, named JOHN DUNN and WM. H. POST, were arrested at MATT. GOODERSEN's saloon in Chatham-street, by Officer BLACKWELL of the Mayor's Squad and JNO. J. REILLY, Clerk of Justice WELSH's Court. On searching the prisoners $15 in bad money were found on their persons, besides $30 in good money, supposed to have been the change received for bad money. The barkeeper at French's Hotel identified the prisoners as the identical party who passed one of the bad bills in payment for drinks. The bills have a very good appearance; dated Nov. 8, 1857; portrait of woman on the right; portrait of WEBSTER on the right-hand side of the bills; letter A, the State arms of Rhode Island in the centre of the bills; E. HAM, President, R. S. RAND, Cashier.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—The "Orangemen" gathered in large numbers on Monday evening, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, where an entertainment was offered in the shape of a concert, divided into two parts, and interposed by a lecture by Mr. NATHAN NESBITT, on the "Origin, Rise and Progress of the Orange Association." Notwithstanding the stormy night the hall was filled. Mr. NESBITT was introduced with the title of "The War-horse of Protestantism," and occupied nearly an hour in recapitulating the history of the religious feuds of Ireland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which gave rise to the organization known as the "Loyal Society of Orangemen."

FAIR FOR DEAF MUTES.—We are requested to direct attention to a Fair, to be held at the Cooper Institute to-day, for the purpose of furnishing a home for the deaf mute children of the City of New-York who are too young to enter the State institutions. The ladies, under whose management this noble charity is progressing, propose to take these children, and board clothe, and educate them until they have arrived at the age of 12 or 13 years, when, if their parents are willing, they send them to the State institutions. The fair will continue open for a week, and we understand that Mr. COOPER has, with his wonted generosity, given the use of one of his stores for the purpose.

THE POLICEMAN STABBING CASE.—Officer DAVIDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, who was stabbed on Sunday evening, was a little better yesterday, but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. JOE COBURN, who stabbed him, has not yet been arrested. He is believed to be secreted in New-Jersey, and officers were dispatched there yesterday to look after him.

THE CASE OF ELLIOTT.—It will be remembered that, some little time since, the Judges of our Supreme Court decided that ELLIOTT, the British defaulter, had been properly detained by our authorities—upon which he confessed judgment to the full amount of the sum he was charged with having embezzled. We understand that his counsel have now taken out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which is issued by Judge RUSSELL, and is made returnable before him to-morrow.

AN HONEST POCKET-BOOK FINDER.—A German, named ADAIR KNOLL, on Monday evening was the fortunate finder of a wallet containing $72. He picked up the prize in Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and honestly conveyed it to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where the owner, PETER COOK, soon after arrived to report the loss of his treasure. KNOLL was present, and received from the loser the munificent sum of $1, as a reward for his honesty.

YOUNG LADY MISSING.—An advertisement, published elsewhere, offers a reward of $100 for the recovery of a young lady who has been missing from her home since Saturday, and whose friends are very anxious about her safety. The lady in question is about eighteen years of age, of small stature, with brown hair, blue eyes and aquiline nose. When last seen she wore a white hat, a red and black plaid woolen shawl, and carried in her arm a small, red willow basket.

WARNING TO PARENTS.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, an interesting little girl, four years old, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON, residing at No. 155 Hammond-street, fell out of a third-story window into a rear area. Dr. MILLER was immediately called in, but he found the poor child to be quite dead. The moral of the tragedy is, that upper windows, where children are in the house, should all be furnished with cross-bars.

MILITARY—FIRST BRIGADE.—The following changes have been made in the Staff of this Brigade: Major D. Wadsworth Wainwright, resigned; Major Clarence Livingston, appointed Special Judge Advocate to First Brigade; Captain Charles W. Darling, promoted, with appointment of First Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency Governor Morgan; Captain I. Janeway Van Nest, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Darling.

Governors of the Almshouse.

The Governors of the Almshouse met yesterday afternoon.

By the weekly report, it appears that on Dec. 1 there were remaining in the different department 7,662 persons, being a decrease, since the 4th inst., of 43.

Governor W. T. PINCKNEY moved, that as there wa a vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of C. V. ANDERSON, that Dr. CHAS. BRUENNINGHAUSEN be elected in his stead for the balance of the year. He was elected unanimously.

A communication was received from Jonathan Stearns, the Warden of the Almshouse, stating that at the date of the letter (Dec. 13) there were in that Institution 1,667 persons, being 144 more than were there at the same date last year. Within the last six months there had been received from Bellevue Hospital 123, from the Lunatic Asylum 41, from Randall's Island 11 idiots, and from Ward's Island 10 persons, being a total of 185. Mr. Stearns complained of the overcrowded state of the apartments, and the positive necessity of other and better accommodations being made for lunatics. After some debate, the matter was referred to E. F. PINCKNEY, Governors GUNTHER and MOLONEY, as a Special Committee, to report at the next meeting of the Board.

One hundred dollars were appropriated to the children of Randall's Island, to enable them to celebrate Christmas Day, and a like sum for New-Year's Day. Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to give the lunatic inmates of the Asylum a dinner on Christmas. The Rev. J. Sullivan, of Charleston, transmitted $10, as restitution for a blanket belonging to Bellevue Hospital, which was appropriated many years ago by an individual whose name was not mentioned. Governor W. T. PINCKNEY thought the money should be returned, as the man, whoever he was, had showed his desire to be honest, and it might be the last $10 the individual had. The communication was finally ordered on file, and the clerk was directed to acknowledge its receipt, and hand the $10 to the Treasurer. Fifty dollars were appropriated for the relief of the family of Patrick Burns, the late coxswain of the small-pox boat.

The Committee on the Island Hospital, to whom was referred the communication of the Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, (Dr. Sanger,) recommended that he be authorized to appoint a Deputy Resident Physician, who should receive the same remuneration as do similar officers at the Lunatic Asylum and Randall's Island. The matter was laid on the table, to be the special order at the next meeting.

Governors TOWNSEND, SMITH and DUGRO, the Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the claims of the City to the institution and erection of a Foundling Hospital, presented an elaborate report, which was ordered to be printed, and to be entered on the minutes, the reading of it being dispensed with.

Considerable discussion took place with reference to the failure of the contractor, who had made the lowest bid for the supply of beef, to properly take up the contract. Several members of the Board stated that charges of bogus bidding had been made by responsible persons. W. T. PINCKNEY urged that in case Mr. Vandewater, the lowest bidder, should fail to accept the contract, that the whole matter should be reopened. WASHINGTON SMITH was of the same, and Governor MALONEY of a contrary opinion. The latter gentleman finally offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 6 to 3, Governors SMITH, OLIVER and W. T. PINCKNEY, voting in the negative:

Resolved, That in case Mr. Clarke Vandewater fails to sign the contract for furnishing the beef to our institutions agreeably to his estimate of the 17th inst., that the contract be awarded to the next lowest bidder, and that it be submitted to the Board at its next meeting for ratification.

In the course of the debate it was stated that the difference in the expense of supplying the meat to the different institutions under the present contract and that about to be entered into was something like $85 per day. The Board adjourned unti next Tuesday.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED ARSON IN WATER-STREET.—On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the liquor store of James Leahy, No. 379 Water-street, and an alarm was immediately given. The police of the Fourth Ward forced the doors, and, fortunately, extinguished the fire with a few pails of water. On entering the premises they found fire behind the counter. About the floor were piled a quantity of shavings, wine baskets, cigar boxes, and other combustible material, and a lighted candle stood on a cigar box. The whole appeared to have been moistened with some highly inflammable mixture like alcohol. The above, and other circumstances, tended to fasten suspicion on Leahy and his nephew, William Stapleton, and they were accordingly, at the instance of the Fire Marshal, arrested, taken before Justice Connolly, and detained for examination. There was an insurance of $1,200 on the stock and fixtures in the Pacific Insurance Company.

A FIRM WITHOUT A CAPITAL.—A man, giving the name of Emanuel Delman, has for some time past been doing a thriving trade without capital—an endeavor in which he is not altogether alone, but which does not always result so disastrously to the principal as in this case. He gave out that he belonged to a firm named Whitmore & Co., who were doing a heavy commission business at No. 26 South William-street. There is such a building and number as that given in South William-street, but no such firm as Whitmore & Co. is in the building. Mr. Delman has called on various tradesmen, examined with a practical eye their stocks of goods, made shrewd selections of such articles as he wanted, and ordered the purchases to be sent to the alleged business place of the fictitious firm of Whitmore & Co. On Monday he purchased a choice lot of pistols at No. 267 Broadway, the dépôt of the New-Haven Arm Company. The goods were bought for cash, but the cash not being forthcoming as soon as expected, an investigation was instituted, which resulted in the discovery that Delman was a sharp swindler, as well as a sharp purchaser. Delman was arrested, introduced to Justice QUACKENBUSH, and held to await a legal inquisition. Other firms who have been swindled—and they are supposed to be numerous—by calling upon the magistrate, will have an opportunity of seeing a former customer in his real character.

BOLD LARCENY IN A COURT-ROOM.—Edwin H. Bonton, a smart youth about fifteen years old, coolly entered the United States Court-room in Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, and laid rude hands on a large bunch of keys lying on a table, in the absence, probably, of more valuable booty, and made off with the same. His proceedings were scanned by the keeper of the room, who immediately started in pursuit of the youthful thief, and arrested his progress before he had gone very far. Justice OSBORNE, before whom he was conveyed, ordered him to be locked up for examination. The boy states that he is employed in a drug store at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS CAUGHT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, two negroes calling themselves John Thompson and Richard Peterson were overhauled in the alley way of No. 7 Thomas-street, having about them a couple of boxes of candles. The hour, the locality, the men and the candles were conjointly suspicious. The two sable individuals being unable to account satisfactorily for the goods, were detained on suspicion of theft.

A PROMISING BELL-BOY.—Wm. D. Dalton has been recently employed as bell-boy at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn. Being careless in his duties he was discharged, and being rather deficient in wearing apparel, his salary being stopped, he sought means to supply the deficiency without making any pecuniary disbursement. Watching favorable opportunities he stole overcoats and shawls carelessly left in the halls of various dwellings in Brooklyn. While traversing the Sixth Ward of this City with his stolen booty, he was arrested by a policeman, taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up.

SAILORS TURNING FOOTPADS.—Wm. H. Sweet took a glass of invigorating punch in the groggery No. 52 Oliver-street, and started to go home. Two sailors followed after him—this was late Sunday night—and as Sweet passed into the shadow of a dimly-burning lamp, they knocked him down, possessed themselves of his money, his overcoat and hat, and then fled. The sailors were subsequently arrested and locked up in the Tombs.

Coroners' Inquests.

TWO CHILDREN FATALLY SCALDED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a young child about 5 years of age, who was fatally scalded at the residence of her parents, No. 91 Lewis-street. Deceased was playing, with a younger sister, about a kettle of boiling water, and accidentally tipped it over, scalding herself so severely that death ensued on Monday night. The verdict of the jury was, "Death by scald accidentally received." Coroner HILLS held another inquest, at No. 302 Front-street, on the body of an infant 19 months old, named JOANNA SULLIVAN, who was scalded to death by the upsetting of a table on which there were several cups of hot tea, the contents of which were poured over her body. The verdict was, "Accidental death."

DEATH BY DROWNING.—The body of a laboring man named JOHN CONNELL, lately residing at No. 8 Vandewater-street, was, on Monday, found in the water near Pier No. 12 East River. Deceased was about 36 years of age. He had been missing several days. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CULLEN, indicted for killing a boy named JAMES HART, a few weeks ago, on Columbia-street near Kelsey's-alley, was tried in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge MORRIS, and Justices SCHOONMAKER and EMMONS, when the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. It appeared by the testimony that the deceased had had a "ring-fight" with another boy a few minutes before CULLEN met him, and had been pretty roughly handled. Being a little intoxicated, and not in the best humor imaginable after his defeat, he created considerable disturbance on the street, when CULLEN came along and advised him to go home. For this good advice a volley of offensive epithets was returned, when CULLEN gave him a push and sent him reeling down a flight of steps near-by. The deceased sprang up, still continuing his abusive language, and obtained a stone with which he threatened to "smash out CULLEN's brains." As he approached, CULLEN seized him by the nape of the neck, wrenched the stone from his hand and threw him upon the side-walk, at the same time kicking him twice. HART was taken up insensible, and died the same night from concussion of the brain. It was not clear which beating caused death, and the Jury rendered a verdict against the accused of simple assault and battery. CULLEN, immediately on the rendition of the above verdict, was arraigned upon an indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill a man named HENRY O'NEIL. The affair occurred some months ago in a saloon on Columbia-street, near Atlantic, known as "The Rock." He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, Vice-President BERGEN in the Chair. A communication was received from Mrs. H. SILLIMAN, one of the Committee of the Mount Vernon Association, asking that the teachers of the public schools have permission to lay the objects of the Association before their respective schools, so that the children who may desire it can have an opportunity to contribute towards the fund being raised to purchase Mount Vernon. On motion of Dr. THORNE the Superintendent was directed to give the necessary directions to enable the object of the communication to be carried into effect. The resignation of Mr. HENRY HARTEAU, as a member of the Board, was received and placed on file. The Secretary was directed to notify the Common Council of the resignation. After transacting some considerable routine business the Board adjourned.

CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION FAIR.—The object of this fair is to aid in the support of the aged and orphans. The institution was founded by the united efforts of the Episcopal Churches in Kings County, in which the Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn have taken an active part. Two dwelling-houses are at present occupied in Carlton-avenue, near Fulton, whose inmates number nearly 50, and the present demands for their support depends chiefly on the proceeds of this fair. It is to be hoped that all who are interested in such institutions will come forward with open hands to cheer the infirm and aged, and make glad the hearts of those bereft of father and mother. The Fair will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, during the day and evening of the 16 and 17th of December.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.—Mr. ISRAEL D. VELSOR was last evening reëlected Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department, by a handsome vote over both of his competitors. This is the fourth time he has been elected Chief Engineer. At a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department, held in Firemen's Hall on Monday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, BENJAMIN WOOD: Jr.; Vice-President, GEO. W. EVERETT; Secretary, JOHN H. GUNNING; Treasurer, WM. BURRELL.

BURGLARS CONVICTED.—GEORGE SMITH, a colored boy, indicted for burglary in the third degree, for robbing the house of JAMES H. HOLMES, on Washington-avenue, on the 13th of May last, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday. He was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. JANE HAMILTON was convicted in the same Court for robbing house No. 52 Pierrepont-street, and was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

DARING BURGLARY.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning two burglars entered the house of Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD on Ninth-avenue, near Fifth-street, and ransacked the premises from top to bottom. Not obtaining anything of much value, they opened the door of Mr. LITCHFIELD's sleeping room with a pair of nippers, and while rummaging here Mr. LITCHFIELD awoke and gave an alarm, when the thieves decamped, taking with them property valued at $150, mostly silver ware. The thieves gained access to the house by forcing open a rear window.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—GENERAL TERM CALENDAR FOR 15TH INST.—Nos. 10, 25, 30, 31, 32, 55, 69, 74, 106, 136, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.

SPECIAL TERM CALENDAR FOR 16TH INS.—Nos. 17, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 8.

BROOKLYN CITY CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 15, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The fifth lecture of the course before this Association was delivered last evening by DONALD G. MITCHELL, to a very full house. The subject was, "The Spending of Money."

Musical.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S fourth and last *soirée* attracted a fine house last evening, notwithstanding the unpleasant condition of the atmosphere and sidewalks. The young *virtuoso* played admirably, and was warmly applauded. He starts on his travels with the best possible reputation. Signora CAIROLI, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Signor BERNARDI assisted.

VOCAL.—Mr. CARLO BASSINI, a well-known professor of the art of singing, has just published, through Messrs. W. HALL & SON, *A Method for the Baritone Voice*, a decidedly valuable addition to our scanty store of works on the subject of practical vocalism.

The preëminence of Italy as a land where the voice may be cultivated to the highest perfection and in the shortest space of time, arises from two circumstances: the equability of the climate and the excellence of the teachers. Northern nations derive immense advantage from these causes, and hence the musical centres of Italy are always thronged with students who are ambitious of a career in art. Americans are there, and English and French and Germans. The first named are not so well fortified with reasons as the latter. In America we have at least a climate as pure as that of Italy; native voices and the testimony of artists prove the fact beyond controversy; and if they did not a glance at the brilliant atmosphere would suffice. We are not so happily situated with regard to teachers. Of the many who pretend to have the voice, there are few who know anything at all about it. In Italy every celebrated master boasts of a method on which he has exhausted the experience and learning of a life. Here the singing master picks out the newest negro song, drums it into the head of his pupil, and rests satisfied with the pleasant labor-saving result. Mr. BASSINI's book is, therefore, of peculiar value, coming as it does from a thoroughly able master. A few such methods would obviate the necessity of a pilgrimage to Italy. The baritone is almost the universal male voice of America, and a practical system for its cultivation is of great importance. Mr. BASSINI proceeds on physiological principles, applying exercise to every natural defect and weakness of the organ, and developing also its beauties. These exercises are remarkably good—so good, indeed, that if used faithfully, with or without a master, they cannot fail to lead to an enviable proficiency in the art of singing. Copious letter-press explanations accompany the music. Published by HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

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The Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potash.
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MARRIED.

ALLEN—STURGES.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Miss ELIZA F. STURGES, of Fairfield, to Mr. WM. B. ALLEN, of South Britten, Conn.

DIED.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, EMILY J., daughter of John S. and Mary E. Howell, aged 2 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Jane-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ELY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, ALFRED POST, youngest child of Eugene and Martha A. Ely, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Ely, at No. 234 West 28th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 12¾ o'clock M.

MCCORD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH G., widow of the late George K. McCord, aged 53 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Harper Union, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Allen st. Her remains will be taken to Croton for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WETMORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, FLORENCE HERBERT, daughter of William and Annie E. Wetmore, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 44 West 23d-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

KIDDLE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, MARY ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Kiddle, aged 4 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 190 East 19th-st.

MCCORMICK.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, Mr. PATRICK MCCORMICK, aged 44 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James McCormick, and also of his brothers-in-law, Patrick Keely and James Carty, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 211 2d-av., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass will be offered, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 13, MARGARET, wife of Henry Hart, of New-Brunswick, N. J., aged 73 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Robert D. Hart, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Nickerson, Jr., No. 178 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROUNDEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, ELIJAH W. ROUNDEY, formerly of Marblehead, Mass., aged 76 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., Brooklyn.

DE FOREST.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, HUGH FAIRLEY DE FOREST, youngest son of Gerardus De Forest, Esq., of this City.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning, at 7½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6¾ o'clock.

STOCKING.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Dec. 11, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. DAVIS STOCKING, formerly Pastor of the Eighteenth (Jane and Greene sts.) M. E. Church, in this City, aged 48 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave the City at 11¼ A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock and 3.38 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Dépôt to convey the friends from the train to the Church.

TOUSLEY.—At Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday, Dec. 12, HENRY C. TOUSLEY, aged 28 years.

COX.—In Washington City, D. C., on Saturday, Dec. 11, JOHN FLORENTIUS COX, Esq., aged 76 years. He was formerly a resident of New-York, and more recently of Meridian Hill, near Washington City.

ARMOUR.—At Brattleborough, Vt., on Sunday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM ARMOUR, aged 20 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

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Subjects: Louis le Gros, Demosthenes, Pandora, Sappho, Literature and Art, Fidelity, the Vision, Oscar, Cleopatra, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY,
From the manufactories of Copeland, Wedgewood, Minton, Allcock, &c., &c. Subjects: Burns and Highland Mary, Prodigal's Return, Florence Nightingale, Napoleon, Webster, Washington, Ruth, Rebecca, Magdalen, &c., &c.
FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
Elegant Dining Services, Tea Services, Toilet Sets, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Fancy Coffees, Colognes, Card Baskets, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Bisque Figures, Vases, Mirrors, Sets of Cutlery in Elegant Cases, Pastel and Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
85 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.
They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them
FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.
35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals,
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.
The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction
TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.
And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.
N. B.—A full line of all makes
WOOL BLANKETS.

THE CABLE GRIPPE.
This frightful malady first made its appearance in Newfoundland, spread through the length and breadth of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and West, and now prevails to a most serious and alarming extent in this City and State. It is sudden in its attacks, and lays prostrate in a few hours the infant at the breast, the youth, the adult in the prime of health, the weak, feeble, and aged.
Its symptoms are as various as its victims are numerous. With some it commences its attacks with a violent headache, sore throat, pains in the back, across the loins. With others, constipation of the bowels, influenza, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, with dryness in the mouth and great thirst, with difficult breathing, chills and fever, bad coughs, shortness of breath, and violent pains shooting about the body. It is a combination of influenza, scarlet and typhus fever. One moment the whole body is visited by flashes of heat, and the next shivering with cold. It is truly a terrible disease; hundreds of children have recently died from it; it has resisted all medical treatment of all the regular physicians. The only remedies that have been successful in arresting its progress are
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS.
Let those suffering with this combination of pains, aches, infirmities, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds and Influenza, Fevers, &c., resort to these life-saving remedies at once.
A letter written us, under date of May 11, 1858, from Musquodoit, N. S., by S. B. Logan, Esq., says that "it has raged terribly in that place the past Winter, carrying off a great many. It baffled the skill of the best physicians, and was only arrested in its progress by Radway's Ready Relief. I was afflicted and it cured me. Many others I could mention found the same benefit. I remain, respectfully, yours, S. B. LOGAN."
DISPATCH FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.
ISLE VALEN, Oct. 18, 1858.
Messrs. RADWAY & CO.:
Radway's Ready Relief and Regulatory Pills are highly approved of here for the wonderful cures they have made of a disease prevailing here, commencing with sore throat and running the gauntlet with every conceivable pain and ache of the human system. Send immediately a gross of Relief and Pills.
GEORGE LEMESSURIER.
RADWAY'S remedies are sold at No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CROUP! CROUP!!
$1,000 will be paid if this is untrue:
"YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 2, 1858.
"Dr. TOBIAS—*Sir*: Last night I saved a child's life from the Croup, after the doctors had given it up to die, with a bottle of your VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Yours, EDWD. HILL."
Sold by all the druggists, price 25 cents.
DEPOT, No. 56 CORTLANDT-ST.
☞ N. CARD, Troupsburg, N. Y., writes (Dec. 8) that it is doing wonders in cases of Croup.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS,
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN
and gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powders and Pills.
Farewell to sleep when bed-bugs prey,
Or rats and mice, (confound them,) play.
Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, flees, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all these annoying pests. *It is free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.
POWDER kills all insects in a trice,
But PILLS are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
Steamers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c, cleared of roaches, &c., by contract and warranted.
BARNES & PARK, New-York.

ALARMING SORE THROAT.
Unable to swallow for two days. Cured by Dr. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE in one night. JOSH. WARREN, No. 12 9th-st., Williamsburg. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st., and by druggists.

WE CLIP THE FOLLOWING FROM THE New-York *Times* of Dec. 10, 1858:
"POISONOUS HAIR DYES.—At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine to show that lead, used externally, was sometimes absorbed into the system, Dr. W. H. Mussey mentioned the case of a man who, for eight years had used Twiggs', Mrs. Allen's and Christadoro's hair dyes, (the basis of which, he said, was sugar of lead and nitrate of silver,) and had thereby got the "blue line" on the gums, and the "blue face" which results from lead and nitrate of silver."
The learned doctor mentioned is right in stating the deleterious effects of lead and nitrate of silver combined, and hence it is that Prof. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE is not mentioned in the same category with the above, viz: because it contains no such combination; and it also furnishes the reason why, after years of trial, it grows more and more popular every day for restoring the gray and the bald, and preserving the color of youth. Sold by all druggist and fancy goods dealers. Dépôt No. 312 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF *The Scalpel*, attends exclusively to consultations on the more obscure diseases and to operative surgery. Piles, Fistula and reducible rupture are permanently cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.; at all other hours he is at his private Hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment. Consultation fee, either at office or by letter, $5. The office of *The Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, where all literary or business communications must be left.

J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until Jan. 1, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, and with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

J. B. WHEAT, DENTIST, NO. 39 WEST 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., near Broadway, New-York. Artificial sets on an entire new principle, of his own introduction, unsurpassed for strength, lightness and cleanliness, and free from galvanic influences, no metal being used.

NOTICE.—AN EVENING ROUTE FOR SALE cheap. Over 1,300 papers on it. Apply to
JAMES GILLEN, *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
One door below 14th-st.

MACY KEEPS HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

MACY KEEPS ALL KINDS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

MACY KEEPS EMBROIDERIES OF ALL KINDS.

MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF MOURNING SETS.

MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF CAMBRIC BANDS.

MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF VALENCIENNES EDGINGS.

MACY KEEPS A GOOD STOCK OF BLACK LACE EDGINGS.

MACY KEEPS LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING.

MACY KEEPS HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

MACY KEEPS SHAKER FLANNELS.

MACY KEEPS BEST STYLES ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.

MACY KEEPS CANTON FLANNELS.

MACY KEEPS BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS.

MACY KEEPS TARLTON MUSLINS.

MACY KEEPS ANDERSON'S BOSOM LINENS.

MACY HAS LINEN NAPKINS, very cheap.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S LINEN BOSOMS, 10 cents upwards.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S NECK TIES, 25 cents up.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, in every quality.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S KID AND CLOTH GLOVES.

MACY HAS GENTLEMEN'S WOOLEN GOODS.

MACY HAS WOOLEN BLANKETS.

MACY HAS HUCKABACK TOWELS, $1 50 a dozen.]

MACY HAS PAPER CAMBRICS, in all colors.

MACY HAS HEADDRESSES, at 50 cents.

MACY HAS BONNET RIBBONS.

MACY HAS NECK RIBBONS.

MACY HAS SASH RIBBONS.

MACY HAS BLACK RIBBONS.

MACY HAS COLORED SATIN RIBBONS.

MACY HAS GOOD WHITE SATIN RIBBONS, 10c. a yard.

MACY HAS NARROW BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

MACY HAS WIDE BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

MACY, in fact, keeps every width and quality of BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.

MACY HAS CRIMSON VELVET RIBBON.

MACY has an endless variety of DRESS FRINGES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

MACY HAS DROP BUTTONS.

MACY HAS DROP FRINGES.

MACY HAS FRENCH FLOWERS.

MACY HAS HAND-MADE RUCHES.

MACY HAS HOOP-SKIRTS, at 60c., 75c. and $1.

MACY HAS LADIES' CORSETS, 75 cents.

MACY keeps a full stock of LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING of the very best quality. Ladies, please examine, and you will never bother yourselves to make it, as we sell it as low as can be afforded.

MACY HAS LADIES' CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,
From $2 50 to $7, all very cheap.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
We invite you to call and look us over; our stock is all new; bought cheap. Give us a call, we will save you money. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Ladies and gentlemen who live down-town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, near the Astor House, or at Canal-street and Broadway.

Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures, the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!!

Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door south of 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.

A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Consisting of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
SILK ROBES,
BAYADERE SILKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, &c.
NOW OFFERING AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Bajou Gloves of exclusive shades just landed; said to be the best glove sent to this country.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
and also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
for the evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer

Lace Curtains	from $3 to $25 per pair.
Muslin Curtains	from $1 50 to $7 per pair.

Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN.
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS AND FURS
AT BARGAINS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS,
ELEGANT ERMINE FURS.
At 25 Per Cent.
BELOW FORMER PRICES,
At BULPIN'S.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHEAP, HANDSOME AND USEFUL.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has on hand a very large stock of desirable goods for presents, some of which can be worn by parties not in mourning.

ENGLISH DE LAINES	12½ cents.
CALICOES, warranted fast colors	10 cents.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS	12½ cents.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS	35 cents.

Another lot of those CUBAN CLOTHS, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
500 Handsome CRAPE SETS, $1, worth $2,
300 WHITE AND BLACK, 75 cents and $1.
BEST BLACK KID GLOVES in town, 62½ cents.
Second quality do., 37½ cents.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th inst.:

Application Point Sets, all trimmed	for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars	for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed	for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars	for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs	for $25 and upward.

Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes, Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold off at reduced prices. Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Merinoes, DeLaines, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS called to the elegant stock of Skeleton Skirts of our own manufacture, now retailing at wholesale prices. Misses' as low as 25c.; Ladies' 65c. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 459 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

TO IMPORTERS OF GERMAN GOODS.—Wanted a quantity of cotton night caps, without seams. Address Box No. 4,559 Post-Office.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION
DOLLARS' WORTH OF
CLOAKS AND FURS, all new and elegant Goods have been marked down, and will be offered, commencing Monday, Dec. 13, at a very large discount from previous prices.

OUR CLOAK STOCK,
it is well known, comprises at all times the largest, best manufactured and most distinguished novelties to be found in the United States.

OUR FUR STOCK,
which is manufactured under our own special superintendence, cannot be excelled either in VARIETY, or guaranteed genuineness, by any establishment on this Continent.

It is these stocks, without the reservation of a single article, which we have reduced in price, and to which we invite the inspection of all buyers.

The entire of our new and elegant
PARIS AND OTHER BONNETS
we have reduced over
FIFTY PER CENT.,
in order, if possible, to dispose of the entire Winter assortment.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS
will be found on our tables, all this Fall's styles, at less than
HALF THEIR VALUE.

FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, and every article of Millinery Goods, we have also reduced in price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY.

Ladies will please observe that our store is specially distinguishable by the Large White POLAR BEAR in the window.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
5,000
MUSLIN DE LAINE AND CASHMERE DRESSES.
At 12½c. and 18¾c. per yard,
Now open at the
NEW RETAIL STORE
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-street.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Dec. 13, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL.
Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are sold
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will exhibit, at their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 7,
Full lines of the following goods, many of which will be offered at a very great reduction on former prices:
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Collars.
Jobs of Jaconet and Book Sets.
Paris Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Maltese Lace Collars and Sets.
Honiton Lace Collars and Sets.
Point de Bruxelles Collars and Sets.
Real Black Lace Veils.
Pusher Black Lace Veils.
Lace Coiffures, Crowns and Crapes.
Real Valenciennes Laces.
Real Black Thread Laces.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Silk Hdkfs.
White Goods.

REMOVAL.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS
Will remove to their new warehouse,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE
WILL BE FOUND
GREAT BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS,
FRINGES,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HABERDASHERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES,
WOOLEN GOODS FOR THE SEASON,
TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
SUNDRY LOTS OF SEWED FRENCH WORK,
INFANT'S WAISTS,
MODE SHETLAND VEILS,
And many other articles, too many to enumerate, being the total balance of the stock of the late firm of
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.

In contradiction of a false advertisement, stating that $20,000 worth of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON is being offered elsewhere, the assignees will prove that the entire stock, except $843 worth, then held by the sheriff, was purchased in bulk, through Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies, auctioneers, by Mr. John Elliott.

We would forbear to notice this, but that many of the ladies accustomed to frequent this store have inquired as to its truth.

In confirmation, we refer to the assignees, Messrs. EDWARD MARTIN, No. 116 Chambers-st., H. ARMSTRONG, No. 94 Duane-st., or to the auctioneers at No. 37 Murray-st.

Underneath will be seen the advertisement to which we refer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT NO. 643 BROADWAY.—20,000 of embroideries, ribbons, fringes, and trimmings—the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCormack & Simpson, purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale, on and after Dec. 7, at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. GEO. SIMPSON, late of the firm of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has identified his interests with D. Clarke; he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
SEVERAL ENTIRELY NEW STYLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which we invite the attention
OF THE LADIES,
Black, Brown, Drab and Fawn Raglans, at $4.
Fine Black Castor Beaver Raglans, at $5 and $6.
Heavy French Beaver Raglans $6 50 and $7 50.
Black Tricot Beaver Raglans at $5, $5 50, and $6.
French Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, with Crotchet Fringes, at $7, $8 50, $10 and up.
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeve Cloaks, with Crotchet Fringes, at $9, $10 50, $12 and up.
Children's Raglans in every style and quality.
The style and quality of our garments are inferior to none in the City, while our prices will be found much more reasonable than those in Broadway or Canal-st.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries and Laces reduced in price fully 25 per cent. For instance, French Embroidered Sets, new shapes, wide sleeves, regular price $12, now $4. Collars worth 10s., now 4s. Real Point Lace Sets $20, formerly $30. Handkerchiefs, Black Thread Capes, Valenciennes Laces, from 1s. a yard up. All colors in real Shetland Wool Veils, 8s. Bajou's best Kid Gloves 88 cents a pair. Kid Gauntlets and Woolen Gloves cheap. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A very choice selection of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses, just received for the Holidays. Morning and Illusion Goods, infants' caps, &c., difficult to beat for style and beauty.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For Holiday Presents.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 6s. to $50.
1,500 Point Applique and Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs.
Some real Point Gauze and Alencon Handkerchiefs will be offered at 50 per cent. reduction, in order to convert into cash at once. E. WILLIAMS, late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For Holiday Presents.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils, Coiffures, Barbes and Crowns.
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
An unlimited assortment of Real Valenciennes Laces.
EDWARD WILLIAMS,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY AN IMMENSE REDUCTION for the Holidays.
5,000 Paris Embroidered Collars, 4s. and upwards, warranted worth double.
2,500 Paris Embroidered Sets, $3, $4 and $5, worth from $10 to $15.
Infants' Robes, Waists and Caps. Bands, Flouncings and Muslin Trimmings. E. WILLIAMS,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AT POSITIVELY REDUCED PRICES—For this month only Real Point Gauze, Applique, Honiton, Medallion and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets; also Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs and Laces, all widths. E. WILLIAMS, late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

IMPORTANT.—DAVID CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., having bought from the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 140 6th-av., the choice of their entire stock, consisting of Rich Embroideries, Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., among which may be found many goods suitable for Holiday Presents, it is now offered at an immense reduction in price.

We would also call the attention of ladies to the styles and prices of Illusion and Lace Goods of our own manufacture. A splendid assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, &c., is now exhibited in the show-room, and all orders promptly and tastefully executed.

Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, having identified his interests with D. CLARKE, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he will be prepared to offer them great inducements by giving him an early call at the above address.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $16 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS
And SHAWLS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To which
Particular notice is invited,
As the STYLES are of the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FURS.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, in a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer and ironer; reference may be made to No. 150 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a small family. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 147 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUATION for a first-class colored cook. Apply at office of the Clarendon Hotel, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse in a family; no objection to travel. Call at No. 141 1st-av., near 10th-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a trustworthy young man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent groom as well as driver; he perfectly understands his business in its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City recommendations. Call or address at No. 115 East 26th-st., or a note addressed for F. M., at the *Times* Office, Box No. 166, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINGLE man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care and management of a gentleman's horse, and is a good and careful driver, and understands vegetable gardening, and farming in all its branches, and is willing to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best reference as to character and capability, sobriety and honesty. Address W. W., Box 108 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who perfectly understands his business, as waiter; can drive, if required, or would make himself generally useful to any gentleman that would require his services; no objection to the country; wages moderate; good references given. Address J. BOSE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or at No. 11½ Furman-st., corner of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as farmer; has had long experience in farming and cultivating of land, and raising of stock, and will be found a useful domestic on a gentleman's place; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Unexceptionable reference given, if required. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman; country preferred; is a good groom and a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is willing to go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK AFTERNOONS, by a smart, active boy; is willing to work from 1 o'clock until 6, in any good, moral place; is of good character, and a moral boy; can give the best of references, and will work for low wages; is between 16 and 17 years of age. Address R. G. E. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as copyist in a lawyer's office; writes a fair hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, immediately. Evening employment attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who speaks English, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address R. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER, a situation, who understands his business perfectly well. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

TO THE WATCH TRADE.—A YOUNG MAN, who is practically acquainted with the manufacturing of English watches, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in this City. Satisfactory references can be given. Address J. W., No. 255 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but those who can comply with the above, and produce unexceptionable City reference, need apply. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, STOCKS, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, ACQUAINTED with the setting of furnaces and boilers, and who can be well recommended for integrity, may find a good business opening by addressing J., Box No. 2,196, New-York Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT WANTED—To assist in a permanent and increasing business. Address H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, stating terms, age and references, and former business.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PARTIES wanting a book-keeper, and willing to pay fairly for competency and faithfulness, will address INDEX, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD ORGAN BUILDERS; to good workmen the best wages and steady work will be given. Address J. T. BARBER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN as cook; best City references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

INSTRUCTION

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. BENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 63 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Boyd & Co., No. 268 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 300 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8¾ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 230 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $900 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN competent to instruct in elocution, music and penmanship, or to take charge of the Primary Department of a School, wishes to be employed four hours per day, receiving as compensation only a pleasant home in a literary family. Recommendations from City teachers will be shown. Address EMERSON, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French, and the various English branches. The very best of City and other testimonials given as to character, scholarship, &c. Address, for one week, D., box No. 206 *Times* Office.

PASTOR, PARENT.—A LICENTIATE WISHES, for the Winter, a nice home with a Christian family, (Presbyterian preferred;) would help a Christian Minister in pastoral and missionary labor; would help boys to fit for recitations in school, or to enter college. For satisfaction and conference, address L. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a smart, active young man, 17 to 21 years of age; must write a good hand. Address Box No. 672 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, employment as tutor for one hour each day in the Greek and Latin languages, or the English branches. Address ALPHA, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, 14TH INST., IN Exchange-place, between William and Hanover sts., or in Hanover-st., between William and Wall sts., or in Wall-st., between No. 61 and No. 40, the following notes: One dated Aug. 25, 1858, made by John F. Zebley & Co. to their own order, and indorsed by them, for $631 39, payable at the Nassau Bank. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $1,229 57, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, 30 days from Nov. 29. One made by Bangs, Merwin & Co. for $249, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank thirty days from Nov. 29, and one made by Conklin, Inslee & Co. for $174 83, at 12 months from Jan. 25, 1858. Payment of these notes has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the same with
P. E. TUCKER, No. 29 William-st.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN A BROADWAY AND 6th-av. omnibus, on Monday evening, a black OPERA GLASS, in a case. The above reward will be paid upon leaving the same at the Clarendon Hotel.

FOUND—IN A STAGE, TUESDAY MORNING, A SILK UMBRELLA. By proving property and paying charges, the owner can have it at No. 25 Beekman-st., up stairs.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and his wife, with second story front room, furnished or not, gas and fire and good table, with the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN A PRIVATE family in 22d-st., with a pleasant room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with or without breakfast and tea, in a private family, to a single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; a front room and bedroom on the second story will be required, with modern conveniences; a fair price will be paid. Location between 6th and 2d avs. and 4th and 24th sts. Address ATWATER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, after May 1, together with a front basement and sleeping room above, by a physician, with the best of references. Address Dr. S., New-York City Post-Office, stating terms and No. of residence.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A PLEASANT house and pleasant family, in embarrassed circumstances, would like to let a room with board, and have a small sum advanced, for which a liberal deduction on the board would be made weekly, as interest for the money, which would be paid in May. Address F. M., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, tastefully furnished, in a private family where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—FOR FAMILIES OR single gentlemen may be had in the well-located house No. 14 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house has every modern convenience, and the comforts of home can be safely promised. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D. Post-Office, giving name and address.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—Parlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor of an English basement house, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, and private table, if desired. Apply at No. 417 4th-av.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS, with a small room attached, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different car and stage lines. Gas, water, baths, &c.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, in the second or third story of a house, without board. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, to-day.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—P. CHAMBERLIN'S Administrator against P. CHAMBERLIN'S Heirs, &c.—In Chancery, No. 11,389.—By virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of three and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars, ($14,914 06.) of the stock in pleadings mentioned, to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company, and one hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the Shawnee Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid.
W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE, THOMAS A. MORGAN, } Deputies.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy28 law6mW*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary-School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK, HERMAN GUTMAN, DANIEL SLOTE. } Committee.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of ALDEN & WOODHULL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The milk and cream business will be continued, as formerly, by R. W. WOODHULL & SONS, at No. 35 White-st. The business of concentrated milk and alimentary preserves, will be continued by CHARLES ALDEN, at No. 113 Wall-st. All bills due the firm, and all demands against the same, for factory No. 137 Elm-st., will be settled by CHARLES ALDEN, at No. 113 Wall-st.
CHARLES ALDEN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1858. R. W. WOODHULL.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of N. TIBBALS & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by N. TIBBALS.
N. TIBBALS,
DECEMBER 1, 1858. G. N. POWELL.
Just in from auction, 5,000 volumes, cheap for cash.
N. TIBBALS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGSTON is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 36 Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGSTON.
New-York, Dec. 4, 1858.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

THE FAMILY OF SMITHS ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to meet on Monday next, 20th inst., not only to prove their identity, but to give their opinion upon the merits of the INDIA-RUBBER SRING BED, at No. 722 Broadway and No. 59, Beekman-st. N. B.—If John should not see this notice, the meeting will be adjourned until Wednesday, 21st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 690 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.
The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are UNAUTHORIZED to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.
Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARMS FOR SALE—Situated near Green Village, in Morris Township, Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt in Madison. The mill is new and large, contains two runs of stones, with modern improvements situated on a never-failing stream of water, with excellent water power. Said mill is attached to a farm of 116 acres of land beautifully situated, well watered and sufficiently timbered. On the farm are two good houses, with barn and stables. Also, adjoining the above, another farm of 30 acres, with house, barn, orchard, &c., well watered. Will not exchange for City property. The above property will be shown, and conditions of sale made known by applying, at Madison, N. J., to E. BEAUPLAND, or in New-York, at the office of GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS IN EXCHANGE for dry goods, or a stock of other goods, his farm, situated about 70 miles west of Chicago Ill., containing 170 acres of good improved land, all fenced, with house and barn upon it, broke, and ready for next Spring's operations. Any one wishing to sell out, will find this to be a good bargain. For particulars, address J. M., Box No. 4,227, Post-office New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No. 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 14th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

GARDEN FARMS AND COTTAGE HOUSES—TO LET AND FOR SALE—Four farms, from 8 to 40 acres each, rich soil, situated near East New-York. Also, one of 40 acres 5 miles from Hoboken. Two elegant cottage houses, 9 and 12 rooms each, at East New-York, will be sold or rented cheap. CHAS. R. MILLER,
No. 15 William-st., room No. 4.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

MILL-SITE WANTED.—A LOT, WITH large and substantial brick or stone building, on the water-side, in this City, or either opposite shore, below 40th-st., is wanted for a first-class flouring-mill; will purchase, or lease for 10 years. Owners will please report to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 286 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

CENTRAL PARK—CENTRAL PARK.—FOR sale, 3 lots of ground, north side 63d-st., 75 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches in depth, with the grade 245 feet east of Broadway, and 300 feet west of Central Park. Apply to P. CUFF, 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STORE OR SALOON STAND TO RENT—The premises No. 24 Cathrine-slip, suitable for a store, saloon or any other similar business. Rent low. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, Attorney, &c., No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, THE HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. The house is in good order and of medium size. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, AT YONKERS, large or small rooms, with or without power, in the large four-story brick building (with water privilege) near the Hudson River Dépôt, at Yonkers. Inquire on the premises, or to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

WESTERN LAND WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, watches, chains rings, bracelets, pins, studs, sleeve-buttons, &c.; well located vacant lots, railroad securities, and negotiable paper will be taken. Sample goods at our office. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT NOS. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-av., and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water; rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE GENTEEL HIGH-stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 120 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has water, gas, furnaces and all the modern improvements. Rent, $700.
D. S. BARNES, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR 10 YEARS, a house with modern improvements, and ten or more lots, one-half mile from ferry in Brooklyn, E. D. Address THOMAS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT TWO-STORY brick house and lot, No. 32 Pike-st. For terms, and order to examine premises, apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 157 Broadway.

TENNESSEE LAND FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE.—2,600 acres in Decatur County for merchandise or real estate here—or will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.: 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN A new and very profitable wholesale and manufacturing business. Is light and genteel, with a well-assorted stock on hand, and secured by United States patent, and without competition. This is a rare opportunity for a person desirous of entering into business. With real name and address, W. K. G., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

THE INVENTOR OF AN ARTICLE OF universal demand and great utility, with a view to raise funds to manufacture on a more extensive scale, would dispose of a few State and County Rights on advantageous terms. The machine, for which there is already a large sale, may be seen in operation, and full particulars learned, by calling at No. 93 John-st.
PHELPS, ALLCOCK & CO.

CAPITAL WANTED.—CLOTH TRADE.—TWO careful, economical business men, of large experience in the cloth trade, and with a respectable business already established, wish to form a partnership with some third party, experienced or not, having the requisite capital, either as an active or special partner. Address W. W., box No. 2,671 Post-Office.

CAPITAL FOR CLOTHING BUSINESS.—Prudent parties, having the requisite experience and a good, established trade, wish to arrange a partnership with an active or special partner, having sufficient capital to continue the wholesale clothing business from the 1st of January. Address F. F., Box No. 187 *New-York Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE—Furnished complete, with the best class of boarders, and will accommodate about forty persons. Price $1,600; half cash required—balance in real estate, merchandise or other property or security. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4. C. B. HOWES & CO.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing 8 ounces. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply, by letter or otherwise, to J.E. COOLEY. Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—The advertiser is desirous of entering as partner with some Real Estate Agent in this City. Has considerable capital at command, if it can be used to advantage. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—One of the best locations in the City; long lease, terms favorable; doing a good business. Apply No. 252 9th-av.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 21 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15,
At 11 o'clock,
At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st.,
One of the richest assortments of
FANCY GOODS
Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, casters, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., about seventy valuable oil-paintings. Particulars in future advertisement.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 160 Court-st., between Baltic and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, mahogany chairs, sofas, centre and card tables, extension tables, sideboard, glassware and crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, heater, cook stove, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
RARE AND COSTLY PAINTINGS, BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST CELEBRITY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of paintings of the most recherché description, selected by a gentleman well known in the arts during a sojourn in England, France, Belgium and Germany, forming a complete Cosmopolitan Art Cabinet, nearly the whole of which were purchased direct from the artists in those countries, and will be sold with guarantee of originality. Among them, in the department of American art, will be found a fine work by the late Thomas Cole, distributed as a prize by the American Art Union, with others by Doughty, Huntington, Page, &c. Of the English school are three of the highly prized landscapes of Wm. Shayer, Sen. Also, a masterpiece by Geo. Cole, purchased at the London Annual Exhibition of 1858, with others by Passmore, Meadows, Montague, Gill, Vickers, &c. The Belgian school is well represented by the pictures of De Keyser, Tillemans, Henri Dillins, Van Hamme, V. Verhoeven, Leykert, Gennison, Cornet, &c. Of the schools of Dusseldorf, Munich and Dresden, are choice paintings by Guld, Schmidt, Mettenheimer, Ott, of Munich; Lueger, Burahardt and other artists of distinction. The collection is now on view as above. We cordially invite ladies and gentlemen, and lovers of the arts to inspect this collection, as it is but rarely an opportunity occurs of obtaining at public sale authentic paintings of similar value.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 90 10th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art, &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffets and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver-ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, 7-octave rosewood piano, fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of costly statuary, rich Prussian fancy goods, Italian marble vases, Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods; the richest sale of the season, all fresh imported goods, and suitable for the holidays, consisting of real marble parlor statuary, representing Shepherdess; Flora, original, by Franchi; Vanity; Madonna, by Palli, of Milano; First Lesson, a group of great merit; First Step, by Sarti; Innocence, Dancing Girl, &c. Chinese, Japanese, and India goods, consisting of some of the most select articles yet introduced: large vases, very rich lacquered ware, tea poys, valuable rare shawls and dresses, rare shells, and other articles. Parisian fancy goods: dressing cases, work boxes, ormolu and silver port-monnaies, reticules, glove-boxes, carved cabinets and boxes, ormolu goods of various descriptions, entirely new and not before seen; Italian marble vases, urns and groups, some of which are very large and elegant, with other articles just received from Italy. The whole can be examined on Monday, 13th inst., in our salesrooms and gallery, until the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED EIGHTEEN-CARAT JEWELRY AND SUPERB GOLD WATCHES, BEING THE STOCK OF AN IMPORTER.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the most superb and costly assortment of fine gold jewelry ever offered at auction. It consists, in part, of the finest 18-carat sets of superb enameled painting; the finest cameo do.; coral and frosted do.; superb bracelets, of very rich and costly designs; gents' scarf pins, in great variety; superb coral and enameled studs and sleeve buttons, ear rings, vest chains, keys, seals, fine gold buckles, lockets, and many other rich goods; also, ladies' enameled hunting and open-face watches; also, fine 18-carat hunting and open-face watches, in large variety. The attention of the ladies and persons in want of truly fine jewelry will do well to attend, as every article will be warranted solid fine gold.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 23 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 45 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth.

BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 95 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep.

Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—AUGUSTUS S. HYNARD will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at the residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, book-case, etageres, centre and card tables, Turkish and reception chairs, piano-forte, paintings, vases, statuary, carpets, clocks and mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, arm-chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c., oak ex-table, buffet, French China, dinner and tea sets, cut-glass, ivory-handle silver-plated ware, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale commences at precisely 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all persons.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, being the stock of an importer, consisting of cameo, mosaic and lava brooches, bracelets and ear-rings to match; lockets, sleeve-buttons, shirt-studs, finger-rings, chains, watches, pencils, &c. The attention of dealers, and parties in want will find the above sale well worthy attention, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Every lot will be warranted as represented.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st. commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.; house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 5th-av.; lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS BY SPEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, consisting of Muslins, Calicoes, Ribbons, Lawns, Hosery, Threads, Needles, Woolen Goods, Cotton Batting, &c., Counters, 3 large Glass Cases, Fixtures, and a general assortment of other goods. THOS. MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, BY JOHN FISHBLATT, at the private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock, parlor suites, piano-forte, dining-room furniture of every description, chambers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, beds, mattrasses, blankets, quilts, kitchenware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
ROBERT HAYDOCK WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, Dec. 19 at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 157 Broadway, a large special sale of rich French and German fancy goods, richly decorated French China, dinner and tea sets, vases, Bohemian cut glass, toys, accordeons and fancy goods of every description.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., fresh, seasonable goods, for City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. at 10½ o'clock, consisting of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BOOKS, BOOKS AT AUCTION.—NO. 627½ Broadway, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre, each evening commencing at 6½ o'clock. Christmas and New-Year's presents, Annuals, Gift Books, Juveniles, Quarto, Pew and Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Standard Editions of the Poets in rich and elegant bindings. Miscellaneous Books in all the various departments of Ancient and Modern Literature. The whole stock to be sold without reserve. Call and examine. Books at private sale during the day at auction prices. All warranted new and perfect. Remember the No., 627½ Broadway. Catalogues can be obtained at the store.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
At an Election for Directors of this Company, held Dec. 6, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	THOMAS PATON,
EDWIN A. OELRICHS,	JOHN GARCIA,
JACOB LITTLE,	EDWARD VINCENT,
SEPTIMUS CROOKES,	MICHAEL PASTACALDI,
JOHN H. MORTIMER,	BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,	LINDLEY MURRAY,
PETER L. BOGERT,	CHAS. VANDERVOORT,
GEORGE F. TALMAN,	RICHARD HARDT,
FRANCIS L. MARBURY,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
EDWARD MINTURN,	HENRY J. BEERS,
JOHN R. SUYDAM,	THOMAS SCOTT,
NATH. L. McCREADY,	EDW'D F. SANDERSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held Dec. 9, LINDLEY MURRAY was unanimously elected President, and WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., appointed Secretary of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENT, No. 25 William-st., New-York. }
OHIO STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the transfer books of the stocks issued by the State of Ohio will be closed from the 15th day of December, inst., until the 15th day of January next, preparatory to and for the payment of the January, 1859, interest thereon.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$400,845 24
Average amount of Specie	69,187 00
Average amount of Circulation	131,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	211,878 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. S. McPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES. } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 28 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 24, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }
ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st. —NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

$3,500, $3,000, $2,000, TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A. FRASER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SECOND-AVENUE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds for sale by GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS—COUPONS for interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River,
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No SAL SODA taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.
REMITTANCES.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First class, cabin passage. $15 | Deck. $6
The splendid Steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$15
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Captain FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN Capt. GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WATTON Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ⅜ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, is now on her voyage from England to New-York, and will sail next month for Nassau, N. P., and Havana. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

TO JOBBERS IN STARCH.—STRATTON'S Extra Refined Corn Starch is acknowledged to be the finest article ever offered to the public. Price half a cent less than any other manufacturers.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Sole Agents, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

COCOAS, CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &C.—WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, sole agents for Webb & Twombly's Cocoa, Chocolate, Broma, Sweet Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, &c. Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

YEAST CAKES.—HARVEY'S PROVIDENCE YEAST CAKES.—A fresh invoice just received, and for sale by the Agents. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO.,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.—BOHLER'S AND Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee in cans and foil. WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Sole Agents,
Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $3.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:35, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND UNDERMINE THE CONSTITUTION.—TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of physical debility, local disease, and vital decay respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully-illustrated work, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weakness, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all lingering elsewhere, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may shortly experience that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other wonderful remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female disease successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call immediately before applying elsewhere; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—ANN NORRISS, plaintiff, against W. E. THETFORD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 Joralemon-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest on ten hundred and fifty from April 8, 1857, to March 1, 1858, and interest on seven hundred and fifty from the 1st day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1858.
d15-law6wW* N. VAN BRUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s25-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

The Farmers' Club.

AUSTRALIAN SOIL—HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MANURE HEAP—CURE OF BLOWY LANDS.

The American Institute's Farmers' Club assembled again yesterday in weekly meeting, Mr. LAWTON in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. D. K. MINOR, of Melbourne, to the Club concerning the agricultural resources of Australia. He thought the country capable of larger crops of wheat, oats and other grain, of potatoes and other vegetables, than any he had ever seen except California. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and figs were there in great variety and of superior quality. Beef, better than the New-York market beef sold at 6d. to 4½d.; choice corned beef at 3½d. to 4d. They needed improved agricultural implements—better plows and Yankee yokes in place of the heavy wooden yokes, with iron bows, now in use.

Professor MAPES, in answer to the question how sandy a soil must be to make it improper to back-furrow and ridge it, answered that any land which was sandy enough to be "blowy" ought not to be ridged; the flatter that lay the better. A New-Jersey farmer mucked a sandy field in the Winter, raised a green crop, turned it in and rolled the field; after that he was troubled no more with the drifting, though before half the fence would sometimes be buried. But when he came to put in corn on the field, he would hill it. The hills were very high, and of course through the Winter it was left very much in the condition that it would have been in if ridged. The frost and sun alternating powdered the whole surface, and next Spring it was as blowy as ever again. Now, any soil so sandy as that should be left flat. Another rule was a good one—any land that is improved by plowing in wet weather ought not to be ridged in the Fall. Clayey soils are badly damaged by wet plowing—sandy ones improved.

The regular text of the day was the "Winter treatment of Manures." Prof. MAPES said that the value of barn-yard manure was not dependent so much on the constituents of the manure as on the condition of those constituents. One pound of potash in that manure was worth more to the land than 100 pounds of potash taken from a feldspar rock, though the chemist could detect no difference in the two articles. The organic constituents of a cord of barn-yard manure, when it has been burned, may be put in your hat; but that little is worth a ton of chemically the same materials that have been through none of its organic changes. Take a dose of sulphate of magnesia directly from the rock, and if it don't kill it will terribly gripe you. But let the chemist take it and subject it to frequent crystallizations, and then a very much smaller dose will act as a gentle cathartic, and prove an invaluable medicine. But neither analysis nor the microscope exhibits any difference between the two articles. No chemist living can tell the difference between carbonate of lime taken from a piece of Westchester limestone and taken from a chalk cliff of England; yet 1,000 bushels of the former spread on an acre of land makes it barren for years, while the chalky fields of England are fertile. The latter is formed of the debris of animals, the other is not, and hence the difference. Hence it is evident that it is not enough that you have certain substances in certain quantities in your manure to make it valuable; its value is enhanced with every new manipulation it receives. Chemistry is always at work in the manure heap, Winter and Summer. There is no Winter in it except on the surface. In the open, dished barn-yard, see how every little pool gives out its carburetted hydrogen gas; how the bubbles of gas are constantly rising, and the strong currents of air sweep them away, wasting them. Every bent straw is a syphon to give new points of surface and facilitate the evaporation. No one looking intelligently at it can doubt the waste. The heap should have but one surface, should be sheltered from the wind—see how much sooner a wet blanket dries in the wind than in a calm—should always be under cover. Practically, the best arrangement was to make one end of the floor of the heap a little lower than the other, and at the lower corner to sink a hogshead. Into this hogshead put a chain pump. Every week—every day if you prefer, pump back the liquor upon the heap. If it has no fluid to drain off, put water into the hogshead and pump it on the heap. No fear of adding too much unless the hogshead overflows. The heat within and the moisture will not allow anything in the heap to escape decomposition, and very speedily the whole interior will be homogeneous. Turning it over with a fork is nothing to this turning over that chemistry is effecting for you. Into the hogshead turn the slops of the house; on to the heap turn all waste stuff, leaves, muck, straw, night soil, it will all be worked up. The drainage into the hogshead is the most valuable manure, to be applied directly to the land, if you choose. But every time it goes through the heap it secures a new change and improves the character of the whole. If you want to hurry up the mass for use, pour into the hogshead hot water and pump that on. Such a heap does not deteriorate in quantity, either, as a common, unwetted muck heap does; a plenty of water will prevent its burning. If your soil is especially deficient in any one element, put that into the hogshead and pump it on to the heap, and your whole field will get it.

Mr. PIKE, of New-Jersey, remarked that by this method he got rid of weed seeds. No seed could help but swell and be decomposed in a heap so treated.

Prof. MAPES said he would discharge a man who spread manure in the morning upon a field that he did not mean to plow till afternoon. Yet some insist that spreading the manure in the Fall on fields to be plowed next Spring brought good crops. So they do, but the greater part of the good got out of the manure was the mulch that its long litter furnished; and long litter was too valuable to be used for such purpose, when thatch, or even shavings, would answer just as well. The manure, to be of service to the next crop, must be finely divided. Composting it, in the manner above stated, did this; plowing it under of course could not. Putting soil on the manure heap did good, but only so far as the soil acted as a divisor to the manure.

For the next meeting, Mr. OLCOTT proposed "The National Value of the Chinese Sugar-Cane." Not an agricultural paper turns up that does not report at least one experiment in its neighborhood with this imported cane. Very extensively, this year, the farmers are raising this article—and in the West, successfully. Here, added Prof. MAPES, it can not be very much raised for sugar—it wants a longer season than our climate permits—though so much as can be manufactured within two or three weeks, the New-York State farmers can profitably raise and manufacture into molasses. For fodder, the cane was too hard when dry—though, by the aid of Blanchard's mill, (which he explained) it was eaten by cattle with avidity.

The topic was agreed on for the next meeting, and "Root-Feeding" was added. The attendance was pretty full. The next meeting will be Tuesday next, at noon.

Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the Historical Society.

ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND GENIUS OF THOMAS CRAWFORD.

The Historical Society celebrated its Fifty-fourth Anniversary last evening. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH presided. With the exception of nominations of new members, all routine business was dispensed with.

A communication from the Executive Committee was read, directing that the residences of all nominees for membership should be handed in with their names.

Mr. BRADISH then introduced Professor GEORGE A. GREENE, formerly of Brown University, who delivered an address on the Life and Genius of THOMAS CRAWFORD. By way of introduction, the speaker congratulated the society on the prosperity it has enjoyed during the past year, on the large additions which had been made to its library and gallery, and in the large attendance at its meetings. We promised said he, when we solicited the contributions of our citizens to assist in the erection of this building, to make it worthy of the name it bears; we bound ourselves that the shrine we built up should be an honor to the muse who presides over the past and who is the recorder and promoter of civilization. There was a time when all our energies were directed to finding ourselves a home. Our last anniversary duly commemorated the consummation of this event, and now it behoves us to select a topic for this evening in which we feel a special interest. I have thought that you would listen not without pleasure to a sketch of the life and genius of one whose career illustrates well the difficulties with which the artist is surrounded. Twenty-four years ago THOMAS CRAWFORD was a marble-worker in Broadway, and now his name is linked indissolubly with those of IRVING and BRYANT, THORWOLDSEN and POWERS. He was born on the 22d of March, 1813, about a year and a half after the arrival of his parents in this country. The love of his art was born with him. His pennies were laid out in trinkets, and no gift pleased him so much as a picture or a figure. There were then no such schools as we now have; no Free Academy to lure our youth to the paths of learning. Fortunately he had a sister whose tastes were kindred with his owm. Commerce, with such associations, had no charm for him, and at the age of sixteen he became a wood-carver. This, by an easy transition, brought him to architecture. Then as he pursued this study in books, he could not resist the temptation of following out the lives of the artists themselves. No sudden ebullition of genius made him an artist. At nineteen he entered the studio of Messrs. FRAZEE & LAWRENCE, to learn the art of working in marble. After he had become skilled in the use of the chisel in forming wreaths, &c., there were figures to be carved. He said, in one of his letters, that at his entering on his trade it was his intention to become celebrated as an artist. Now, what is necessary for this end. First, the acquirement of knowledge. I must collect all the opinions of artists and writers on fine art with reference to any subjcet I may be investigating. I must select from their opinions and bring my thoughts to bear on any object I have in view, and not allow my mind to be severed. Most of the daylight was devoted to the service of his employers, but how eagerly he looked for the hours when the shadows slowly crept up the walls of the room where he was at work. Then, with his sister on his arm, he hastened eagerly to the studio. He had not proceeded far in the larger study of his art, when the desire seized him to go to Rome. This involved a long separation from home. Well do I remember, when he had made up his mind to endure the trial, and when he had realized his dreams, the triumphant smile with which he used to say, that he numbered his birthdays from the morning he first set foot in Italy. In his home studies nothing had perplexed him more than the want of good guides. He had read ALISON and BURKE, but turned from them unsatisfied. This want he finally found supplied in the studio of THORWALDSEN. That artist set him to copying an antique, for, said he, there is something in the works of the ancients moderns have not yet reached—something I feel but cannot describe. Drawing from the life at the French Academy was another advantage he enjoyed and made the most of. But all Rome was his study, and he worked in the midst of sights and sounds which told him of nothing but art. An accurate ear enabled him to learn the language rapidly, and though he never attained grammatical accuracy, few foreigners spoke with so little accent. After he had been in Rome a few months, there came to that city FREDERICK PHILLIPS, a painter fresh from the drawing-rooms of Paris. He and CRAWFORD immediately became intimate friends. The former was full of his art, and could not talk to you half an hour without calling his pencil to his aid. The latter, from the very facility he had gained in copying, had crippled his inventive faculties. At this stage the two artists were of great aid to one another. It was a sad day for CRAWFORD when he bade PHILLIPS good bye, and still sadder when news came from over the sea of his death. Americans traveling through Italy the next Summer found there was an American artist in Rome, and they embraced the opportunity of having themselves done into marble cheap. In ten weeks he modeled sixteen busts, but the pay he received was not remunerative. One evening when I visited him, I found the Orpheus just modeled in clay. Then his genius had broken the shackles which confined it, and he stood forth a man; for he had reached an era in his life. Finally, this work, by the efforts of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, was bought for the Athenæum of Boston. The history of several of his works was given. CRAWFORD was at length seized with a desire to undertake some public work, but he would not deign to stoop to the arts which others would employ to gain popular applause. A magazine which he started failed for want of support, and about that time he conceived the design of his WASHINGTON. The Fourth of July, when it was first sketched, was observed at the artist's house in Rome, but the few Americans who saw THORWALDSEN look with approving eye upon the design which was the ornament of the occasion forgot to tell of it when they returned to their country. His brightest hour was his marriage in 1844; but the sketch thus far given is bringing us to the melancholy end of his life. Professor GREENE sketched the progress of the disease which finally proved fatal, and the vain efforts made to arrest its progress, passing over as too sacred for public gaze his death-bed scenes. He then proceeded to name some of his prominent characteristics. None brought to the study of his art a juster appreciation of its details. Trials awakened no hesitation; opposition called forth his strength. Hardships came and he bore them; prosperity succeeded and he was not dazzled. Everything which entered his mind was assimilated to it each lost its original form. His figures are all poems and telling some beautiful story. The mechanical part of his profession had been acquired in the early part of his career, but he never allowed the details to draw his attention from general effect. Though he had a fine eye for painting, his love of form and solidity made him a sculptor. BYRON and SHELLEY were his favorites among the moderns. MILTON he did not fancy so much. With a mind so thoroughly artistic, he was governed throughout his whole career by worthy motives.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered Professor GREENE for his able address, and that a copy be requested for the use of the Society. He said that it was fitting their anniversary evening should be given to a commemoration of CRAWFORD, for it is well to know and feel that we Americans, though we have sometimes to "rough it," yet have a sense of the beautiful. A prominent characteristic of CRAWFORD was that, though he was an American, he did not hesitate to seek inspiration from foreign sources. The American should not forget that he belongs to the human race. CRAWFORD was tried more than was MILTON. Feel for him, yet while we pity him remember that there is something majestic in the sufferings of such a mind.

The resolutions was unanimously adopted, and the Society adjourned.

The Allibone Case in Philadelphia.

This case was resumed, Dec. 13, at Philadelphia. Mr. MEREDITH, one of the counsel for Mr. NEWHALL, was absent on account of illness. All the Jurymen answered to their names and the trial proceeded.

Franklin Fell, affirmed—I was a Director of the Bank of Pennsylvania until a few weeks before the suspension; Mr. Allibone was acting as President; I think I was aware that the President made discounts between boards, but I did not know how the books were kept with reference to this account; the same will apply to the temporary loan account; I did not know of the existence of an account of "Thomas Allibone, President," against which he was drawing large sums; the condition of these accounts was never brought to the notice of the Board, that I recollect; while I was Director, I think there was a President *pro tem.* on one day immediately preceding the suspension, and I think in the Spring also; Mr. Newhall acted as President on those occasions; the fact that Mr. N., while acting as President, discounted his own paper, was never brought to the notice of the Board; after the suspension I was called to act as temporary President; there was a statement presented at every meeting of the Board, containing an account of the discounts made by the President; it was on a slip of paper prepared by a clerk, and read by the President; sometimes it was omitted, and then asked for; it was always forthcoming when asked for; for short loans it would, I think, be proper to open a temporary loan account; the Board was aware that the President made temporary, or what are termed "call loans;" I never knew this account to be called for and refused.

William L. Savage, sworn—I am one of the assignees of the Bank; I was appointed on the 17th of February; I had previously been a director.

Question—What was the condition of the assets when you became connected with the Bank?

Mr. Brewster wished to know the object of this question.

Mr. Longhead said he intended to show that assets to the amount of $1,500,000 had been spirited away. If he could not connect the defendants with the improper taking of this amount, the testimony would not affect them.

Mr. Wharton thought that, before the District-Attorney could show that assets were missing, he must first prove that there were any assets at all.

Mr. Thayer objected to the question, unless the witness was asked whether Mr. Newhall ever took one cent of the amount; he thought it a monstrous doctrine to allow evidence that money is missing, and then forsooth to charge Mr. Newhall with stealing merely from that fact; he must first show the conspiracy before he could introduce such testimony; and yet, in the face of this declaration by one of the witnesses for the commonwealth, that Mr. Newhall's accounts are correct, Mr. Longhead desired to prove the loss of a large amount, and then ask the Jury to infer that Mr. Newhall is guilty of stealing it.

Mr. Longhead insisted on his question. He was admonished from the earnestness of the gentlemen on the other side, that *they had reached a very* important point in the progress of the case.

The question was overruled, and Mr. Savage was dismissed for the present.

William Orne sworn.—Was employed in the Bank; Allibone and Newhall came to the Bank four or five days before the suspension, at eight o'clock in the morning; Mr. Allibone took a check of $10,000 of Mr. Drexel; Mr. A. took the check from the Girard Bank book, and told me to alter the label; the statement was altered; the receiving-teller came in about half an hour afterwards, and I told him; Mr. Newhall passed into Mr. Allibone's room; I supposed Mr. A. was in his room, as he went into the passage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster—I was assistant teller; this transaction took place at the receiving teller's desk; Mr. Allibone came to me and told me to take the check out; he described the check to me before he looked at it; I do not know the date of the check; it had been received on deposit the previous day; we were making our exchanges; I attached no importance to the transaction at the time; the matter was only brought to my mind again by Mr. Loughead sending for me; I do not recollect that I mentioned the circumstance to any one; I do not think any one was about the desk at the time; I do not know how Mr. Loughead knew of the fact; I told Mr. Michener, the receiving teller, of the circumstances after he came in, and he made an entry; I do not know that the matter was settled that day; by the transaction, the receiving teller owed the paying teller $10,000, and I supposed it was settled the next day, otherwise the accounts would not have balanced; I am quite sure this was before the suspension; I am positive that the amount of the check was $10,000, and that it was on the Girard Bank; I have no recollection that the check was got by Mr. Quicksal and a check of his deposited in its place; no one, to my knowledge, demanded the return of this check; I dare say the matter was settled, or our desk would have been debtor to the other to $10,000; Mr. Michener may have a book which will set forth the transaction.

The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The zealous exertions of the ladies in the cause merit every praise that their countrymen can bestow upon them.

I beg leave to suggest, Mr. Editor, as a means of giving them "a helping hand," that we should devote a part at least of our holiday offerings, to presents to our friends, old or young, of *certificates of membership to the Association*, which can be obtained by paying only a dollar, and as much more, of course, as the donor chooses to bestow upon this praiseworthy object. If the ladies of the Association will have the proper blanks provided, to fill up when called for, with the name of the donor, and that of the person constituted a member, I have no doubt they will do a thriving business during the approaching holiday times. Will it not be far better, Mr. Editor, to make a Christmas or New-Year present of one of these certificates, than of some bauble, of little or no intrinsic value?

I intend to drop a line to our dear and venerable friend Santa Claus on the subject, and have no doubt he will take the hint, and do wonders for the noble-hearted ladies.

Yours, respectfully,
A MOUNT VERNON PILGRIM.

DEC. 15, 1858.

BOSTON MAYORALTY ELECTION.—F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., is reëlected Mayor of Boston, by a plurality of 1,829. The vote stood: LINCOLN, 6,275; KIMBALL, 4,446; PALMER, 1,007.

OBITUARY.

The *Presse* publishes a letter from M. BARTHELEMY SZEMERE, (former Minister of Hungary,) announcing the death of one his fellow exiles. "The Hungarian emigration, he writes, "small as it is, has been reduced in number by the hand of death. In Paris we have lost BATTHYANI; at Aleppo, BEM; at Hamburgh, BEOTHY; the gallant KEMENY in London; the brave FRAGAY was shot in Cuba; and now we mourn the loss of MESZAROS, at a village in Herefordshire.

The death of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, of Preston, England, is announced. Mr. CLAY distinguished himself for many years as the chaplain for the House of Correction, bringing facts to light in reference to the relation between crime and ignorance.

The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, C. B., died at Spadna, Canada, last week. Mr. BALDWIN was born in Toronto in 1802. He was an active participant in public affairs in Canada.

The Earl of COURTOWN died, November 20, a Wexford.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL—IMPORTANT DECISION.—When the contractor for the new tunnel through Bergen Hill, Mr. MALLORY, suspended operations last year, an action was brought against him by the Long Dock Company (Erie Railroad Company under another name) for breach of contract. The case was decided in favor of the Company at the Circuit Court, whence an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court at Trenton. The decision has been confirmed, by awarding the Company damages to the amount of $100,000.—*Newark Advertiser, 13th.*

The United States District Court at Key West has decreed the condemnation of the bark *Lyra* and her cargo, that vessel having been seized on suspicion of being fitted out for the slave-trade.

[Advertisement.]
OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.
In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
TESTIMONIAL TO MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
Several American ladies have determined to present to Mlle. Piccolomini a service of silver, as a tribute to her as an *artiste*, and amiable qualities as a lady.
The set is now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of
DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway.
Mlle. Piccolomini's letter to DEMPSEY & FARGIS, No. 603 Broadway:
"Mlle. Piccolomini presents her compliments to Messrs. DEMPSEY & FARGIS, and begs them to accept her best thanks for the beautiful box of visiting cards, and colored initial note-paper.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1858."

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AND FAMILY USE.
From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is one of the luxuries and necessities of the age. It is a beautiful silky paper, made by an entirely new system, and so medicated that it will cure piles surely and speedily. Every healthy person should discard the use of all poisonous papers for this, as those who constantly have GAYETTY's paper cannot possibly contract piles; hence its importance to families. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-stret, Brooklyn, and CALLENDER & Co., Philadelphia. Be sure that each sheet has GAYETTY's name water-marked in it.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
THE IVORYTYPE,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Minatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
GURNEY'S Photographic and
Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.
Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.
Subscription to the *Reporter* by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins* and *Descriptive List*. Address
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st.,
Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is one of the luxuries and necessities of the age. It is a beautiful silky paper, made by an entirely new system, and so medicated that it will cure piles surely and speedily. Every healthy person should discard the use of all poisonous papers for this, as those who constantly have GAYETTY's paper cannot possibly contract piles; hence its importance to families. Head-quarters No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and CALLENDER & Co., Philadelphia. Be sure that each sheet has GAYETTY's name water-marked in it.

[Advertisement.]
QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PENFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is the only certain cure for sores and ulcers arising from youth's indiscretion; such sufferers will do well to try this great cleanser; disease cannot live when it is used. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Those delightful little artistes—the Zavistowski troupe of children—present two beautiful pantomimes and an operetta this afternoon and evening, in their most fascinating style of entertainment. You will be charmed with their performances.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 14.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '74....104½	125 Mich. Cen. R. R.... 51⅜
3,000 Illinois Int. 1860. 92⅜	50 do............ 51⅜
2,000 Indiana St. 5s... 92¼	100 do..........b60 51⅜
4,000 Virginia 6s....... 97¾	50 do..........s10 51⅜
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 88⅜	100 M. S. & N. Ia. g. s. 48⅜
22,000 do............ 88⅞	450 do............ 48⅜
40,000 do.........s60 88⅝	50 do..........b30 48⅜
28,000 do............ 89	100 do..........b60 48⅜
500 Brook. C. W. L...102	100 do..........b60 48⅜
500 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s. 91	75 do............ 48⅜
4,000 E. R.R. C. Bs. '71 43	50 do..........s10 48⅜
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M. 98	50 do..........s30 48⅛
1,000 do 3d mtge... 75	30 Stonington R. R.... 55
500 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds. 90¾	50 Harlem R. R....... 11¾
3,000 LaC. & Mil. L.G.B.. 26	25 Panama R. R.......118
3,000 do............ 25¾	50 do.............118¾
60 Am. Ex. Bank.......106	50 Ill. Cent. R. R..... 73
37 Metropolitan Bank.111⅛	100 do............ 73⅛
60 Pacific M. S. Co..... 89	100 do..........s30 73⅛
50 do.........b10 89	100 do..........b30 73⅛
25 do.........b30 88¾	250 Gal. & Chic. R.R.... 72⅛
150 do............ 88⅞	200 do..........s30 72⅛
800 N. Y. Cent. R. R.... 83¼	100 do..........b60 72⅛
1400 do.........s10 83⅛	75 do............ 72⅞
150 do.........s30 83⅜	100 do..........s10 72⅛
200 do.........s60 83	100 Clev. & Tol. R.R... 31⅜
1000 do.........b60 83⅜	700 do............ 31⅛
200 do.........b30 83⅜	100 do..........b10 31⅜
450 do............ 83⅜	400 do..........s10 31⅜
100 do.........s60 83⅛	500 Chi. & R. I. R. R... 61⅛
750 do.........s10 83⅜	50 do..........s30 61
100 do............ 83⅜	200 do..........s10 61⅛
100 Erie Railroad...b30 17⅜	200 do..........b10 61⅛
250 do............ 17⅜	300 do............ 61⅛
100 Reading Railroad... 51	70 Del. L. & W. RR.... 50
300 do.........s10 51	200 La C. & Mil. R. R.. 3¾
200 do.........s15 51	5 Macon & W. R. R.. 89
100 do.........s30 50⅞	36 do............ 90
700 do............ 51⅛	100 Canton Co.......... 20

SECOND BOARD.

$105,000 Missouri St. 6s. 89	50 Cumberl'd Pref. b60 22
500 Cal.St.7s, N.Bds. 91	200 N. Y. Cen. R.R...... 83⅜
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 94	100 do,............ 83⅜
1,000 Ill.Cen.RR.Bds.. 90⅜	100 do..........s10 83⅜
10,000 N.J.Cen.2d M.Bs 89⅞	15 do............ 83⅜
7,000 LaC.& M.L.G.bds 26	100 Hud. Riv. R.R..s30 33⅜
15 Ocean Bank........ 98	50 Mich. Cen. RR..s30 51⅜
100 Pacific M.S.Co..s30 89⅜	100 Mich.S.& N.I.R.R. 20⅜
150 do........... 89⅛	100 do..........b60 20⅜
50 do.........s60 89¼	100 Panama R. R........118⅝
150 do........... 90	150 Gal. & Chi. R.R...... 73
100 Reading R.R....s30 51	50 Clev. & Tol. RR.... 31⅜
200 do.........s60 51	200 Chic. & Rk. I. RR... 61⅛
200 do........... 51¼	25 La C. & Mil. R.R.. 3¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 California 7s..... 92	11 Bk. of the S. of N.Y.102
3,000 La C. & M. R 8s.. 26⅜	50 Gal. Fire I. Co...... 92
400 Sun M. I. Co. S. '53 70⅛	20 Hope Fire I. Co..... 94⅛
20 Marine Bank....... 86⅜	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co...110⅜
21 Hanover Bank...... 89	40 do............110
20 Chatham Bank...... 83⅜	15 Col. M. I. Co........100⅜
160 do........ 83	20 Am. Guano Co...p.s.89⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The political fever of yesterday on the Stock Exchange is off to-day, and Stocks are better again. The excitement seems to be of an intermittent character, and no very dangerous or fatal tendency. The *Bear* interest sell on it, but neither the *Bulls* nor the public respond to the anxious concern, which on every alternate day is expressed and enforced by *short* sales for the peace of the country While these sales continue, and as deliveries upon them are to mature, the market is, of course, kept from any decided advance. At the same time, as *bona fide* holders refuse to sell freely and fresh orders from outside to buy appear, occasionally, prices stiffen up, as they did soon after the first call of the list to-day. New-York Central opened with offers to sell on the Street, at 83½ ℔ cent. At the first Board 5,000 shares were taken at 83¼@⅜@½ ℔ cent. Between the sessions 83⅜ ℔ cent., cash, was paid for immediate delivery, and in the afternoon the Stock left off at 83⅜@83⅜ ℔ cent. Panama shares advance 1 ℔ cent. on Monday's lowest sales, and Pacific Mail 1½ ℔ cent., closing at 90 ℔ cent. Reading left off 51½ ℔ cent., and the Western shares were generally ½@⅜ ℔ cent. better than yesterday. There was an improved demand for State Stocks, with heavy sales of Missouris at 89 ℔ cent. In Railway Bonds the business was moderate; La Crosse Land Grants lower; Hudsons and Eries steady. A few small parcels of United States New Loan are taken at 104½ ℔ cent. interest from 1st January. The second ten millions will not be advertised until after 1st January, and from the present promise of the Customs' revenue it is not improbable that the Secretary will delay the award until about the 4th March. The Customs to-day are $169,000, and the Secretary looks for a continuance of fair receipts hence to the middle or close of January. In awarding the second ten millions it will be suggested to the Department that the proceeds be taken in monthly instalments, instead of leaving the whole sum to be transferred at the option of the takers, in Gold from the Banks, to the Sub-Treasury, as in August last, on the award of the first ten millions. The general market this afternoon closes steady.

There is no change in the market for Money to-day. The private banking houses are lenders on demand at 4 ℔ cent. The Banks are taking short bills of prime character at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and dates over 60 days, at 5@6 ℔ cent. for prime and 6@7 ℔ cent. for fair names. Exchange on London for the Boston mail closed 109⅜@109⅝ ℔ cent.; most of the additional business to-day, at 109½ ℔ cent. for bank bills. Francs f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾ to the dollar. The Sub-Treasury received $229,964; disbursed $246,598; balance at the close, $6,363,967. The California drafts which have appeared since the mail of yesterday amount to $171,000.

Messrs. GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-street, advertise as on private sale part of the recent 7 ℔ cent. loan of the Second-avenue Road The Bonds are a first mortgage. payable in 1867.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at Ports	1,350,000	726,000	1,676,000	1,108,000	707,000
Ex. to G. B.	365,000	263,000	211,000	387,000	262,000
Ex. to France	181,000	67,000	102,000	186,000	78,000
Ex. to other F. P.	73,000	43,000	48,000	94,000	36,000
Total Export	619,000	373,000	361,000	617,000	376,000
St'k on hand	644,000	379,000	550,000	464,000	346,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	128,000	112,000	129,000	144,000	87,000
Ex. to G. B.	50,000	40,000	39,000	60,000	39,000
Ex. to France	19,000	11,000	13,000	22,000	10,000
Ex. to other F. P.	7,000	5,000	5,000	18,000	2,000
Total Exports	76,000	56,000	57,000	100,000	51,000

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co., of this date, says of the crop:

"We confirm the opinion expressed last week on this subject; the developments all favor a large crop. Public opinion in this City sanctions an estimate of over 3,500,000 bales. At the South this figure is looked upon as a minimum, except in New-Orleans, where some parties go as low as 3,400,000 bales, others 3,400,000 to 3,500,000, and some few 3,600,000 bales.

The November earnings of the Cleveland and Columbus Road are $104,475, against $80,756 same month last year. The Michigan Central $156,298, against $211,860 same month last year.

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western (Wabash Valley) Railroad Company have elected the following persons as directors for the ensuing year: Azariah Boody, Joseph B. Varnum, Edward Whitehouse, Edwin C. Litchfield, Henry A. Kent, New-York; Albert H. Tracy, Buffalo Warren Colburn, William Baker, Toledo; Robert Brackenridge, Fort Wayne; George Cecil, Logansport; James Spears, Albert S. White, J. N. Drummond, Lafayette; William Kent, Williamsport The officers are: President, AZARIAH BOODY Vice-President, WARREN COLBURN; Treasurer, P R. OSBORN.

The Sacramento Valley Road, the first railway in California, reports a cost of $1,547,100, o which:

In Capital Stock		$791,100 00
First Mortgage		400,000 00
Second Mortgage		356,000 00
Total		$1,547,100 00
Gross earnings, 1858, were		$185,108 20
Expenses of running the Road and maintaining it	$82,382 80	
Construction account	15,624 31	98,007 11
Nett receipts, 1858		$87,101 09
Same time, 1857		69,741 73
Increased nett earnings for 1858		$17,359 36

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. ℔ 100@ ⅜
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. ℔ 100@ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	⅛@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ¼
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	⅜@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	¼@ ⅜
North Carolina	—@1
Virginia	⅜@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	1¼@1⅜
Michigan	⅝@1
Tennessee	1 @1¼
Free Indiana	1¼@1⅜
Mobile	—@ ⅜
Canada	⅜@ ⅝
Louisiana	par
Assorted packages New-York State	¼@ —
Assorted packages New-England	⅛@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	83	86
120 acre warrants per acre	77	81
160 acre warrants per acre	82	85

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅞ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	par
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 10@ —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces	97½@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 84@ 4 86
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 84@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 30@16 50
Species	1 08@ —	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Gold. Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@—		

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., thus:

BANK NOTES.

	Discount.		Discount.
N. Y. State	¼@ ⅜	S. C. & Ga	⅛ @ ⅜
New-England	⅛	Virginia	¾
New-Jersey	⅛@ ¼	Canada	⅜
Illinois	1¼	Michigan	1
Phila. Bks., and all Pa. Bks. par there	1-5	Ohio, Ky., & Ind.	⅜@ ⅝
Baltimore Banks.	⅛	Louisiana	Par
Interior Penn.	¼@ ⅜	Missouri	⅜
Interior Md.	⅜	Tennessee	1¼
Del. Bks. 5s and up.	1-5	Wisconsin	1¼
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Mobile	⅛
		Ala. (free Banks)	1

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.		Selling.
160 acres, per acre	82	160 acres, per acre	86
120 acres, per acre	78	120 acres, per acre	82
80 acres, per acre	82	80 acres, per acre	86
40 acres, per acre	100	40 acres, per acre	110

SPECIE.

Silver.		*Gold.*	
Mexican Dollars	1 05	Sovereigns	4 84@4 86
Spanish Dollars	1 10	20-franc pieces	3 84
5-franc pieces	97	25-franc pieces	4 70
1-franc pieces	18	10-franc pieces	1 92
French Crowns	1 10	5-franc pieces	96
German Crowns	1 08	10-thaler pieces	7 87
Prussian Thalers	71	10-guilder pieces	3 98
German Guilders	39	Spanish Doubloons	16 25
English Silver, £	4 80	Patriot Doubloons	15 60
Old Half-Dollars	1 04	Old Eagles	10 60
Old Quarters	1 02	Old Half-Eagles	5 30
Spanish Quarters	23		
12½ ct. pieces, ℔ oz.	1 20		

Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., No. 29 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	100	110
80 acres	83	87
120 acres	77	80
160 acres	81	84

The market, say these gentlemen, is heavy, except for 80s and 120s, the demand for these denominations being good; 160s are very dull and are freely offered at quotations.

The following is the latest New-Orleans Bank return:

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@ —	Mobile	par
New-England	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	⅜@ —
Jersey	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1 @ —
Philadelphia	⅛@ —	Missouri	⅜@ —
Penn. Country	⅜@ —	Michigan	¾@ —
Penn. par in Phil.	⅛@	Illinois and Wis.	1 @1¼
Baltimore City	¼@ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	⅜@ —	Tennessee Free	1 @ —
Virginia Old	⅜@ —	Canada	⅜@ —
Virginia Free	⅜@ —	Phila. Checks	⅛@ —
North Carolina	¾@ 1	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¼@ —	Boston Checks	⅛@ —
New-Orleans	Par		

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	82	86
120 acres	78	81
80 acres	82	86
40 acres	100	110

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of November, 1858,

were	$436,898 74
Earnings November, 1857	429,900 10
Increase in November, 1858	$6,998 64

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of November,

1858, were	$72,992 32
Same month last year	40,561 45
Increase in November, 1858	$32,430 87

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 4.	LOANS. Nov. 27.	SPECIE. Dec. 4.	SPECIE. Nov. 27.
Citizens' Bank	4,660,597	4,068,455	3,192,517	2,783,539
Canal Bank	1,641,228	1,774,611	1,071,396	873,361
Louisiana	3,095,522	2,906,038	3,031,252	3,330,121
Louisiana State	4,119,734	4,005,237	4,235,959	4,181,142
Mech. & Trad.	781,336	768,556	471,066	475,302
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,532,815	1,451,579	665,775	638,964
Southern Bank	129,686	124,552	226,556	263,258
Union Bank	1,064,517	1,015,178	837,284	784,424
Bank of J. Robb.	316,630	299,969	370,811	234,423
Crescent City	967,761	945,129	371,116	327,636
Bank of America	730,066	713,367	477,804	484,144
Total	19,039,952	18,062,671	14,951,536	14,426,314
	Increase	$977,281	Increase	$525,222

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 4.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 27.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 4.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 27.
Citizens' Bank	2,413,790	2,198,090	5,577,417	5,070,216
Canal Bank	729,890	613,700	1,507,454	1,515,163
Louisiana	725,304	695,654	4,799,867	5,163,207
Louisiana State	1,552,980	1,437,565	5,942,335	5,720,094
Mech. & Traders'	308,060	263,775	913,004	989,855
Bk. of N. Orleans	528,335	516,820	1,357,092	1,295,865
Southern Bank	242,150	207,455	461,794	317,620
Union Bank	586,095	569,775	1,046,447	1,000,281
Bank of J. Robb.	372,290	374,315	491,378	511,948
Crescent City	151,740	149,145	606,089	563,047
Bank of America	214,895	206,950	722,190	818,176
Total	7,825,629	7,233,244	22,425,067	22,855,472
	Increase	$592,385	Increase	$569,595

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Dec. 4.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 27.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Dec. 4.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Nov. 27.
Citizens' Bank	2,472,049	2,383,651	456,104	445,411
Canal Bank	2,004,256	1,938,562	192,214	246,135
Louisiana	1,071,491	1,223,242	802,950	850,545
Louisiana State	868,758	779,598	332,833	354,082
Mech. and Trad.	494,453	508,980	45,632	46,757
B'k of N. Orleans	744,424	781,730	88,531	82,013
Southern Bank	1,228,117	1,015,792		
Union Bank	307,279	478,571	138,514	20,122
Bank of J. Robb.	238,420	412,172	30,078	23,258
Crescent City	299,253	333,526	35,672	20,086
Bank of America	30,656	30,656	9,919	13,236
Total	9,759,156	9,886,480	2,122,447	2,101,645
	Increase	$127,324	Increase	$20,082

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, DEC. 13.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,580,000	$743,000	$1,700,000	$288,000
North America	3,020,899	1,011,747	1,806,248	231,408
Farm. & Mech.	4,143,350	1,118,998	3,091,681	398,355
Commercial	1,598,910	287,500	965,857	153,934
Mechanics'	1,852,431	375,931	1,111,199	158,166
N. Liberties	1,380,000	306,000	1,020,000	108,000
Southwark	968,218	270,500	738,533	85,233
Kensington	737,917	214,339	573,305	113,080
P. Township	835,605	165,954	597,154	96,730
Western	1,469,434	312,803	1,045,640	128,965
Man. & Mech	1,159,637	178,040	674,670	138,963
Commerce	729,084	210,984	603,307	84,040
Girard	2,050,655	301,240	790,143	222,295
Tradesmen's	637,406	191,348	575,798	109,018
Consolidation	444,276	96,600	266,617	73,500
City	812,155	178,326	445,143	121,191
Commonwealth	382,177	142,378	290,158	108,655
Corn Exchange	211,847	101,267	156,383	60,760
Union	78,999	114,134	99,706	36,810
Dec. 13	$26,092,900	$6,321,089	$16,451,542	$2,708,107
Dec. 6	26,195,509	6,439,795	16,683,561	2,721,111

The following is a comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Dec. 13:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,903,268	$1,184,959	$1,069 56
Previously reported	75,567,672	69,860,221	54,661,257
Since Jan. 1	$77,470,940	$71,045,180	$55,730,82

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Receipts for 1856	$5,378,240 3
Expenditures for 1856	5,378,142 2
Excess of receipts	$1,098 1
Receipts for 1857	$4,690,587 8
Expenditures for 1857	5,407,276 7
Excess of expenditures	$716,688 9
Receipts for 1858	$4,139,778 3
Expenditures for 1858	3,775,857 0
Excess of receipts	$363,921 21

The foregoing exhibit has been made up from a statement furnished by the Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania. It also appears that a balance of over eight hundred thousand dollars remained in the State Treasury, and that the actual excess of receipts over expenditures is $363,921 21. The expenditures included the item of $421,377 85 of loans and relief notes, redeemed and cancelled, which is so much of the State debt paid.

The Boston *Post* of this morning, in its Weekly Review, states that:

"Strictly first-class borrowers on call will not pay more than 4 ℔ cent.; but 5 ℔ cent. must be noted as the general price of demand loans on sound securities and fair names, with a good margin. Very prime paper is readily sold at 4½@5 ℔ cent., while small transactions, either on time or call, continue to pay 6 ℔ cent., whether in the banks or the street. All authorities concur in the opinion that commerce has got into such position at home and abroad, that money must continue for some time to come to flow to the monetary centres; or, in other words, that credit will be very abundant in commercial cities because it cannot be profitably employed elsewhere. The retail trade is yet good, and the dry-goods jobbers are not idle; but, speaking generally, business is tapering off rapidly, as December advances. The settling period of prices and individuals is at hand, and until the new year has fairly set in there will probably be little disposition for new enterprises either in business or the stock market."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate—TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

There was a large sale to-day by Mr. MILLER, of the Watt Estate—James Watt *vs.* Archibald Watt, E. P. Cowles Referee. Terms, 10 per cent. to-day, balance on the 14th January next, or 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for one year, at the option of the buyer.

We pass over the sale of mere right, title, and interest in some 40 lots and water-right, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, west of Tenth-avenue, claimed to be owned by ANDREW KERRIGAN.

Twenty through lots, commencing 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, were *struck down* to THOMAS MASTERTON, at $735 each.

The next offered was one lot on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Tenth-avenue—bought by STEPHEN C. W. WILLIAMS, for $920. Three lots adjoining, on the west, were bought by Mr. DRUMMOND, at $905 each.

Four lots south side of Sixtieth-street, 400 feet west of Tenth-avenue—bought by Mr. DRUMMOND, at $920 each.

Four gore lots on Harlem-lane, Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, MICHAEL DUNCAN, $510 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Tenth-avenue, E. K. ADAMS, $380; and three lots adjoining on the avenue, JOHN H. POWER, $300 each.

Three lots in the rear of above, on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, P. C. WENDALL, $250 each; two lots adjoining, KOHSTAN, $250 each; two lots adjoining, JAMES MUNSON, $250 each; one gore adjoining, 10 feet front on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 81.6 feet rear by one-half the block; F. J. QUINLAN, $370.

One lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, $420; three lots adjoining, $340 each, all WENDALL; seven lots in the rear of the above, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, WENDALL, $250 each.

One lot on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty first-street and Tenth-avenue, TEUEL or THIEL, $590; six lots adjoining same, $390 each; the corner adjoining, of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, EDWARD FOX, $445.

Five lots in rear of above, on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, $300 each; four lots adjoining, $320 each, all C. E. APPLEBY. Two lots adjoining, imperfect fronts, DRESSER, $225 each.

One imperfect lot on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Broadway, in front of DRESSER's two, JOHN MILLER, $585; one lot adjoining on Broadway, east side, 25 by about 94 feet, same, $500; one lot adjoining, 25 by about 96 feet, JAMES REILLY, $580; one lot adjoining, 25 by about 98 feet, CUSHMAN, $620; two lots adjoining, increasing in depth, J. H. POWER, $510 each; one lot adjoining, some 120 feet deep, and next to the upper corner, CUSHMAN, $570; the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, being 123 feet on the street, EDWARD FOX, $770.

Six lots in the rear of above, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Broadway and Tenth-avenue, DRESSER, $390 each; five lots adjoining, coming up to the rear of the Tenth-avenue lots, APPLEBY, $300 each.

Five gores on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, northwest corner of Tenth-avenue, $170 each—QUINLAN. One lot adjoining above gores, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, on north side of the same street, 25 by about 150 feet deep, MASTERTON, [illegible]. One lot adjoining, 25 by about 180 feet deep, [illegible] $175. Six lots adjoining, C. T. JAMES, [illegible] each. Five lots adjoining, coming up to the rear of [illegible] lots, same, $375 each.

One lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 95 feet on the street, JAMES, [illegible]. Three lots adjoining, over 100 feet deep, same, $600. One lot adjoining, about 80 feet deep, G. H. PECK, $415. Two lots adjoining, considerably deeper, $450 and $510, same buyer. The southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street and Broadway, DONNELLY, $810.

Two lots in rear of above, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, DONNELLY, $350 each. Five lots adjoining, $300 each; five more, $270 each. All the ten, T. DONNELLY. Lot adjoining, Fox, $270.

Mr. JOHN MCLAVE reports the sale of one lot on the south side of Fifty-first-street about 200 feet east of Ninth-avenue, price $3,000; also, one lot on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, about [illegible] feet west of Eight-avenue, price $1,400. Buyer, C. [illegible]

The interest in real estate still continues, and we hear of many sales which we are solicited not to publish.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 13.

The *Persia's* advices had an unfavorable effect on our COTTON market, causing less firmness, with light sales. Sales to-day 1,300 bales; middling 11⅛c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 13.

The *Persia's* advices had no effect upon our COTTON market, and prices remain unchanged. Sales to-day 5,000 bales. SUGAR dull, and declined ⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

FLOUR steady but quiet. WHEAT steady; red, $1 35; white, $1 42. CORN firm; new yellow, 70c.; old, 82c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY, 25½c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

COTTON firm; sales 1,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 13.

COTTON—Sales 160 bales, at 10½c.@11½c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Cotton market active; sales to-day 1,500 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 25⅛; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅜.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 17
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Washing'n.	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
North Britain	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Circassian	New-York	Galway	Dec. 30

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburg	Glasgow	New York	Nov. —
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 4
Karnak	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Weser	Bremen	New-York	Dec. 4
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Circassian	Galway	New-York	Dec. 9
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 11
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 15

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 20
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Dec. 24

FOR MEXICO.

Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Jan. 3

FOR HAVANA.

Philadelphia	New-York	Havana	Dec. 17
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Dec. 19

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. Pryse, Miss McDonald, A. Fullerton, A. P. Osmond, Ed. Ratcliff, Wm. Adams, A. Bonaud, Dr. A. Henry Thurston, E. Miller, Capt. J. Schwaberg, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 1 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 16 | Gov. Island. 3 05 | Hell Gate.... 4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

Cleared.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Columbia, Sturges, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Wild Pigeon, Mayhew, Valparaiso, Wm. Bartlett; West Point, Allen, New-Orleans, C. Carow; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Mendi, Bryant, Naples, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Magi, Cheever, Pt. Louis and a market, Tucker, Cooper & Co.

Brigs M. E. Jones, Jones, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lillian, Shakford, Hamilton, Ber., Arrowsmith & Ball.

Schooners Mary Emma, Hulse, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola, R. Post; J. W. McKee, Satterly, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; T. B. Brown, Nickerson, St. Martin's, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Exchange, Hallock, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 10:15 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Jas. Adger; 10:45 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Augusta; Monday, lat. 36 40, exchanged signals with bark Chanticleer, bound to Chesapeake. The F. was detained 15 hours by the fog.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Patapsco, Layfield, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Island Belle, Sanders, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Bark Pilot Fish, (Br., of Liverpool,) Sedgley, Rio Janeiro Oct. 28, with coffee to Napier, Rankin & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Rebecca.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, (of Taunton,) Horton, Attakapas 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Pocomoke, Dixon, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Gibson, Baltimore 2 ds., with grain to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Holstein, St. Martin's, Del., 2 ds., with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. R. C. Russell, Lynch, St. Martin's, Del., 2 ds., with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Water Witch, Hull, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Emma, Baxter, Boston 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Cinderella, Stevens, Truro, with fish.

Schr. Chief. Eldredge, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Taunton, with mdse.

Schr. E. Lawton, Wood, Hyannis, in ballast.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Parker, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Latimer, Hartford, with mdse.

Schr. Wave, Rhodes, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Florence, Jameson, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Sloop Edwin Post, Pettit, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—During the day, S. E., with rain and a dense fog.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13—Arr. ships David, Kimball, Marcia, Blanchard, and Clifton, Williams, from Boston; Monroeville, from Rockland; G. G. Wright, from Searsport; C. B. Pettigrew, and A. F. Schmidt, from Liverpool; Sarah E. Morgan, from Portsmouth; Harrisburg, from Rio.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13—Arr. ship Amelia, from New-York.

Dec. 14—Arr. ships Belle, and Creole, from Boston; J. Baker, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13—Arr. ships United States, from Valencia; Scotland, from Liverpool.

Dec. 14—Arr. ships Ann Gray, from Valencia; Grotto, from London. Bark Ellen Oliver, from Plymouth.

BOSTON, Dec. 14—Arr. barks Hazard, Goodridge, Coast of Africa; Kathleen, Flint, Matanzas; Grace Hammond, Mahoney, New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, left Charleston at 11:15 A. M., on Saturday. She had a rough, but very quick passage. At 10 A. M., Monday, was off Governor's Island, and was there overtaken by the fog and compelled to lay at anchor until 10½ P. M. But for this, the passage from dock to dock would have been made within 48 hours.

Capt. Smith, of the bark Martha Winsel, from Aspinwall, reports that on Nov. 23, Archibald Mingen, of Scotland, and a resident of Ohio, died on board that vessel at sea. On the same night, in a gale of wind, the cabin-boy, Henry M. Hollis, of New-York, was lost overboard. On the 1st inst., Nicholas Glassen, a seaman, of New-York, also died, and was buried at Quarantine.

LOSS OF THE CUBA SCREW STEAMER.—The Cuba, a new iron screw steamship, 1,500 tons burden, and belonging to Messrs. Robinson, of Mark Lane, Agents of the St. Petersburg Steamship Co., foundered off Land's End, Eng., on the 19th November, in a heavy gale. The chief mate and twelve of the crew escaped in one of the boats, but Captain Appleton and the remainder of the crew, 15 in number, who attempted to save themselves in another boat, were probably lost, as they had not been heard from. The mate's boat was picked up by the schooner Annie, Capt. Grant, after they had been 16 hours exposed to the gale. The vessel was not insured at Lloyd's.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The ship Gen. Peabody, Capt. Emerton, from Chinchas, with a cargo of guano, bound to this port, got ashore, yesterday morning, off Bluff Point, near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Chesapeake Bay. A tug-boat and lighter have gone to her assistance. The captain thinks she will be got off after discharging 100 or 200 tons cargo, and does not anticipate any damage to vessel or cargo.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Alfred—schr., from Tunis for Rio Grande, Nov. 2, lat. 18 56 S., lon. 34 53 W.

Frederick Lenning—bark, of Philadelphia, bound to Rio Janeiro, Nov. 12, lat. 11 52 S., lon. 32 56.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
Will sell a STEREOSCOPE and twelve Views, for from $5 upward. There is no more beautiful present than this wonderful instrument, with a few slides; and they will be found equally acceptable to young and old.
FAMILY PORTRAITS taken for the Stereoscope in superior style.
A large assortment of Stereoscopic Pictures on glass and paper, plain and colored, are now offered at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.
Those who are yet undecided as to Holiday Presents, are advised to call and examine this fine collection and compare prices. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with the original EVA, TOPSY and ST. CLAIR,
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
Secure your seats and go to-night.

FRANKLIN & BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
SALE AT AUCTION, BY FRANKLIN & BROTHERS, this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
SUPREME COURT—DUANE-ST. PROPERTY—That valuable lot of land, with the buildings thereon, known as No. 139 Duane-st., on the northerly side, between West Broadway and Church-st., said premises being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and in length on each side 75 feet. KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.